CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

[illegible]

COCHIN

[illegible]

PART II [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1922

[illegible]

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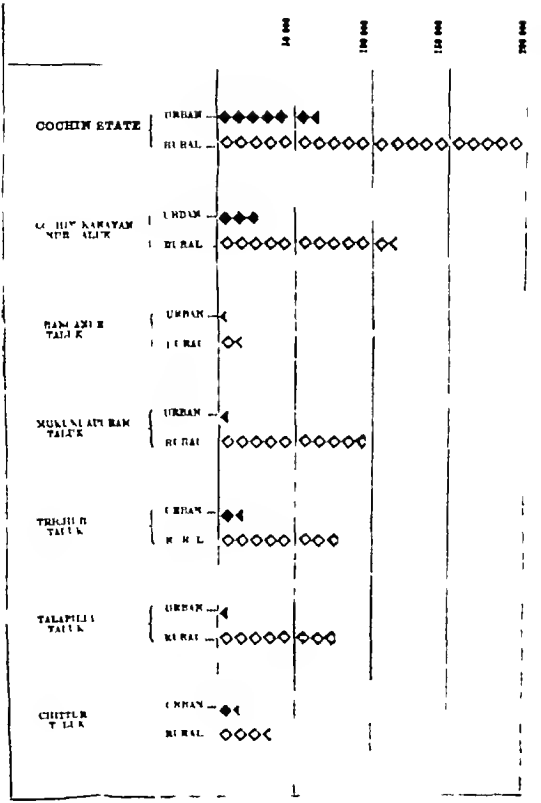
DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL MALE

Urban population ◆◆◆

Each dot stands for

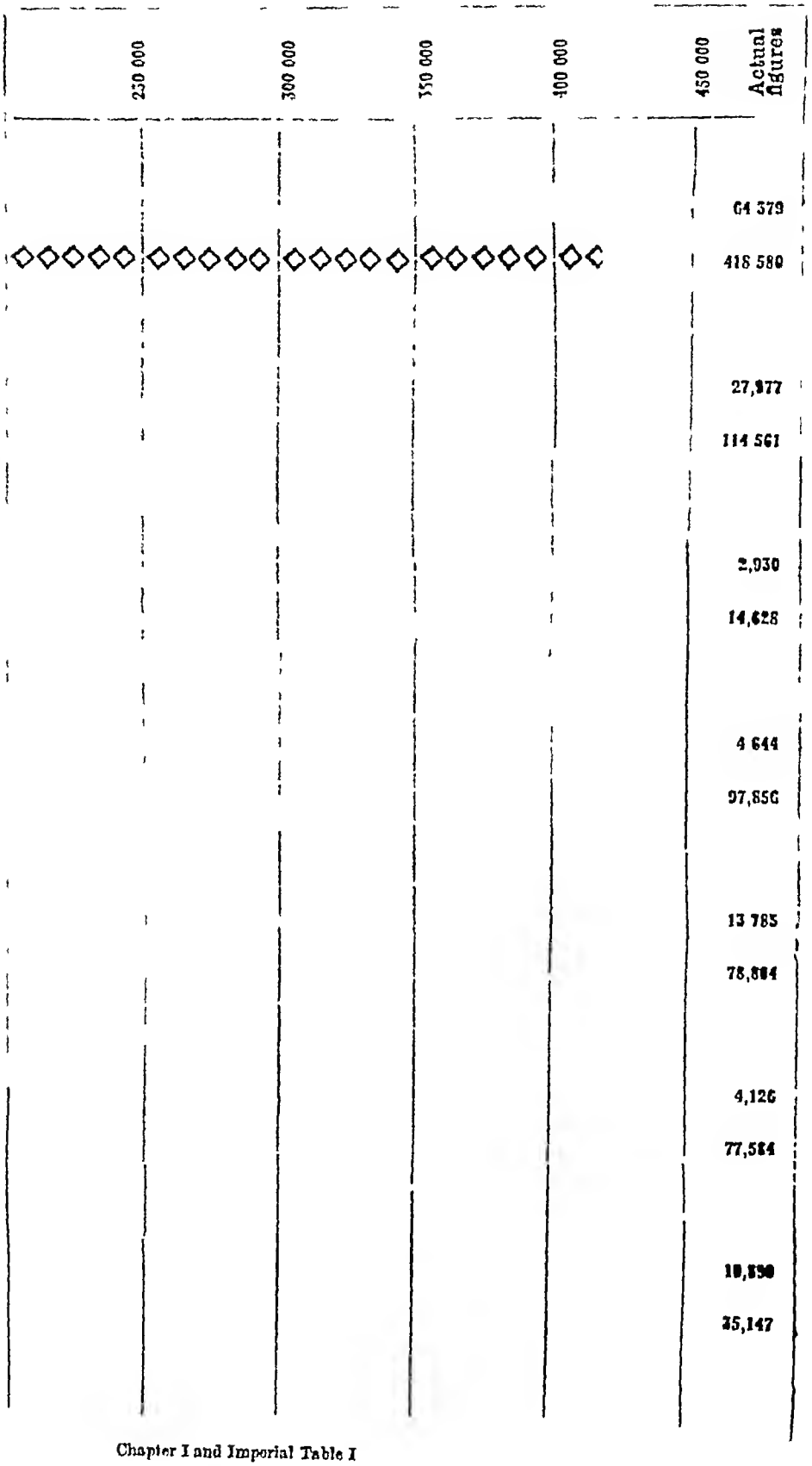


No II

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK

Rural population ◇◇◇

Scale 1 = 10,000 units



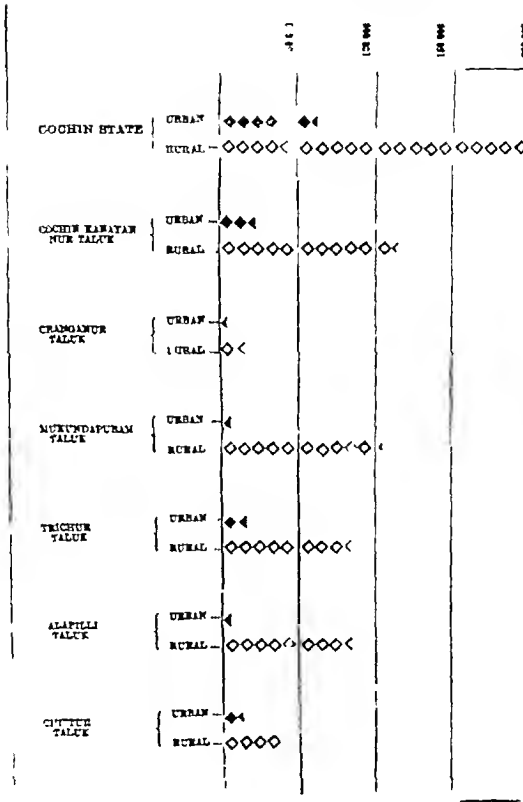
Chapter I and Imperial Table I

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL FEMALE

Urban population ◇◆◆

Each further



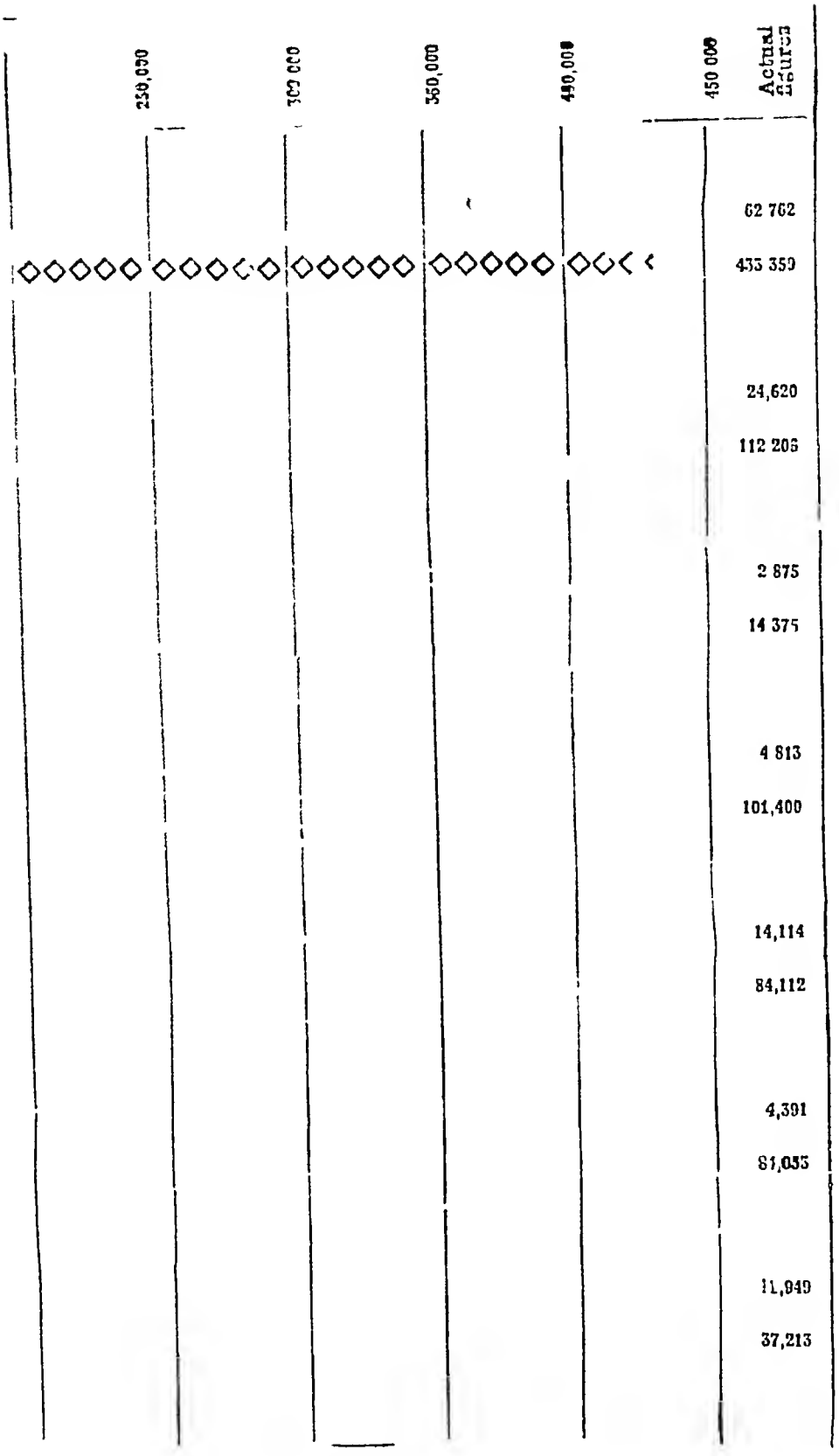
NOTE —For further parts glory out

No. III

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK

Rural population ◇◇◇

represents 10,000 females

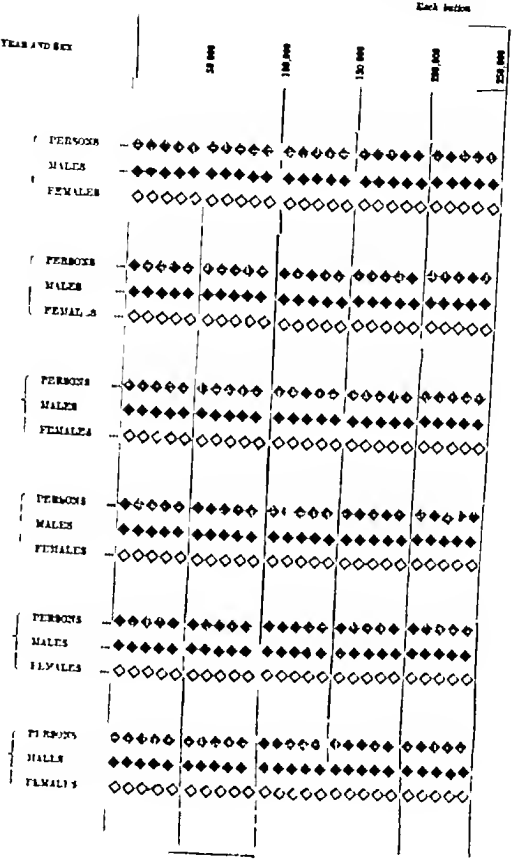


Chapter I and Imperial Table I.

DIAGRAM

Showing the population of the State at each of the

Each bullion

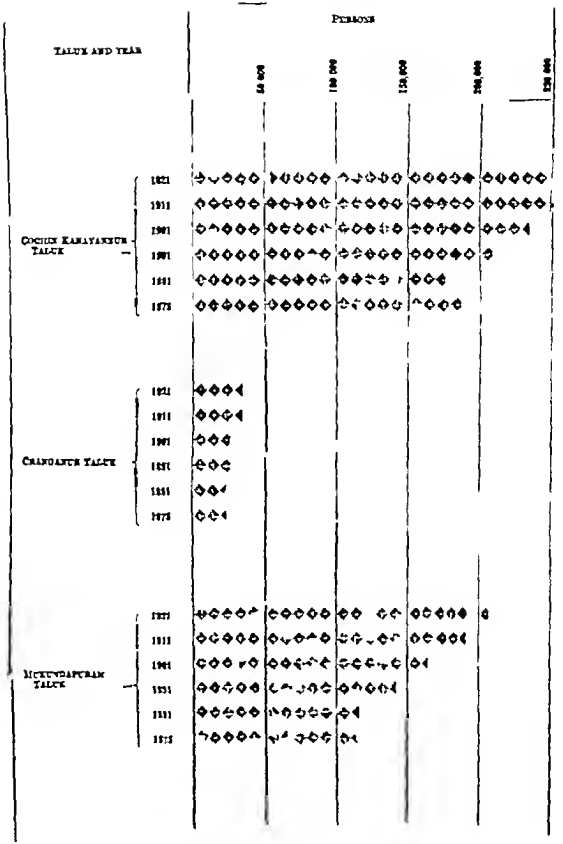


NOTE.—F

DIAGRAM

Showing the population of each Taluk

Persons—◇◇◇ Males—◆◆◆ Females—◇◇◇

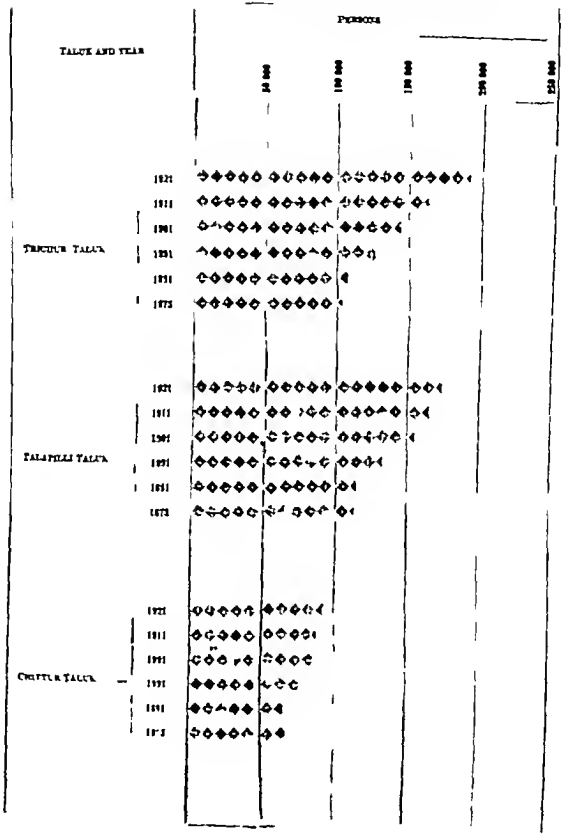


NOTE.—F [illegible] other particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing the population of each Taluk

Persons—◇◇◇ Males—◆◆◆ Females—◇◇◇

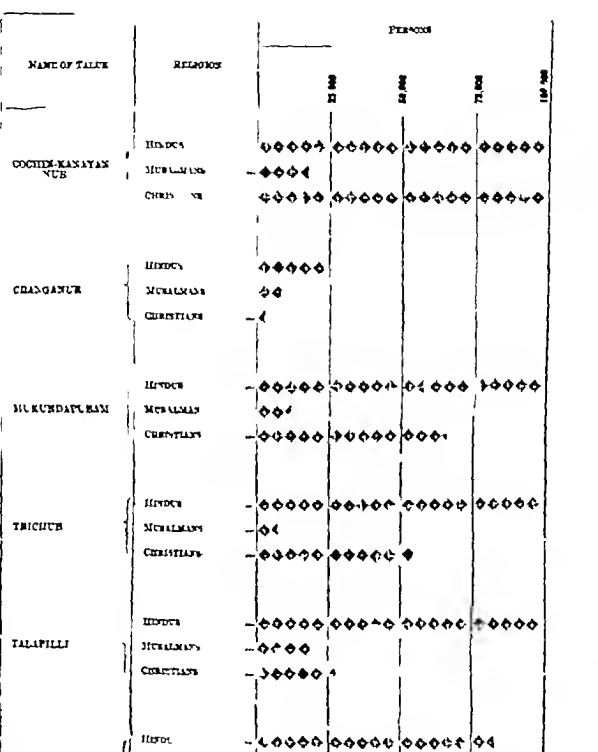


NOTE.—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing the Hindu Muslman and Christian

Each bution

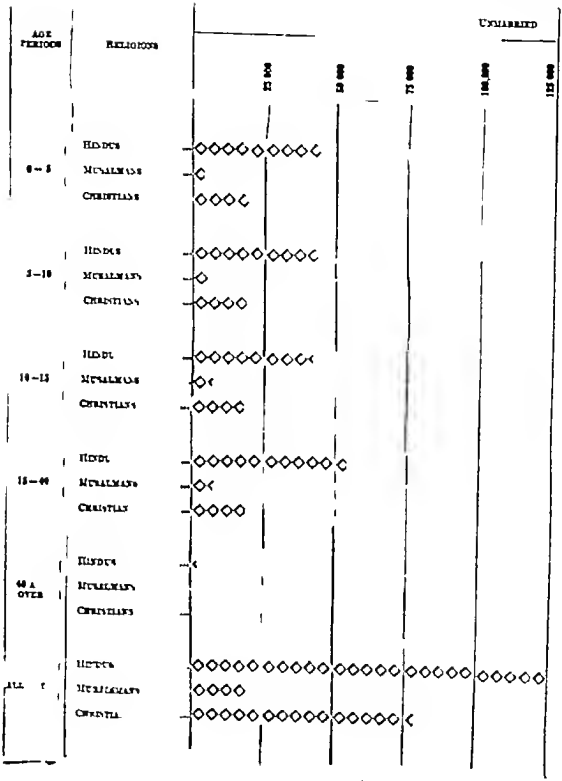


NOTE.—*For further particulars see*

DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number

Each Dot

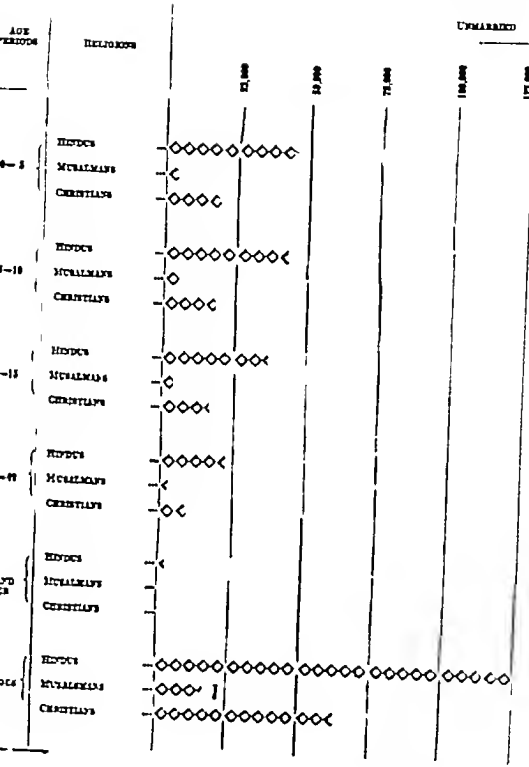


NOTE.—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number

Each letter

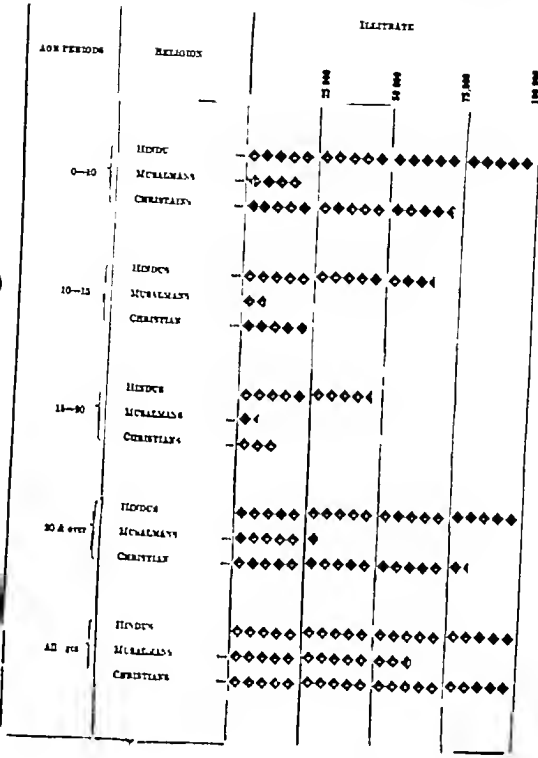


NOTE.—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing the Hindus, Muslimans and Christians

Each [illegible]



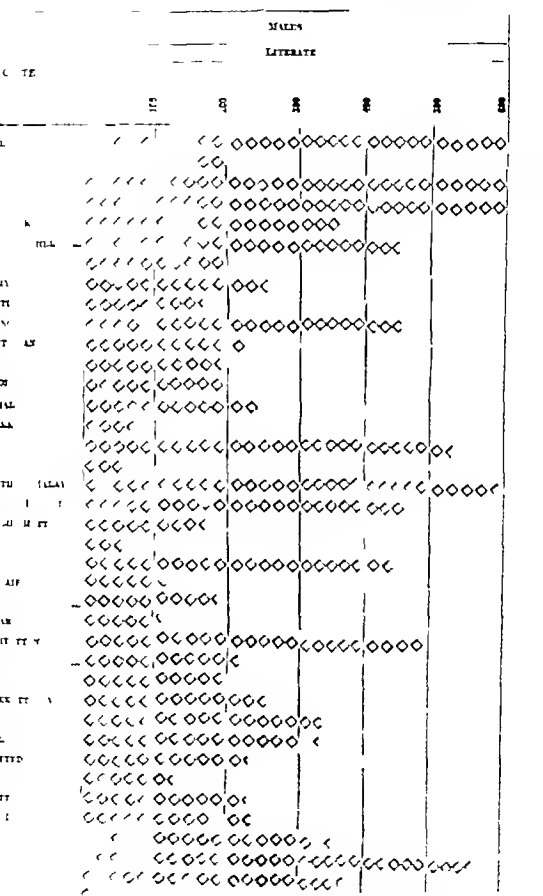
NOTE —For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE NUMBERS IN EVERY 1000 OF THE CASTES IN TABLE IX

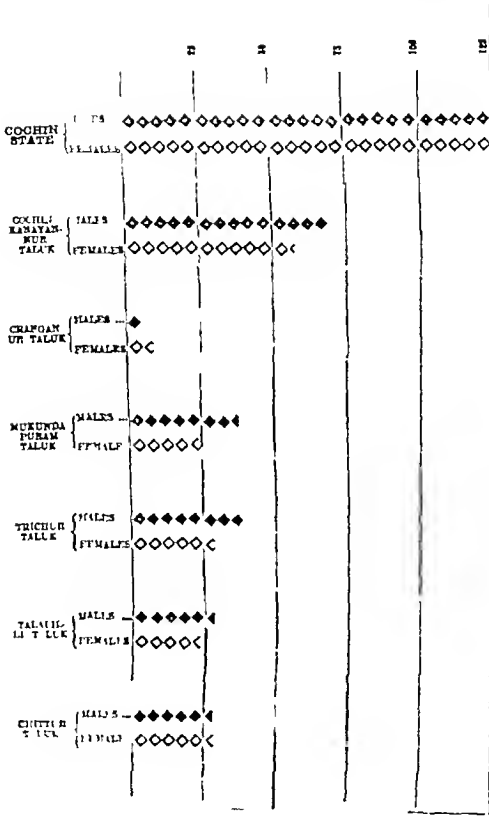
The total number for each caste represents the aggregate number in 1000 persons of each

Each bottom represents



DIAGRAM

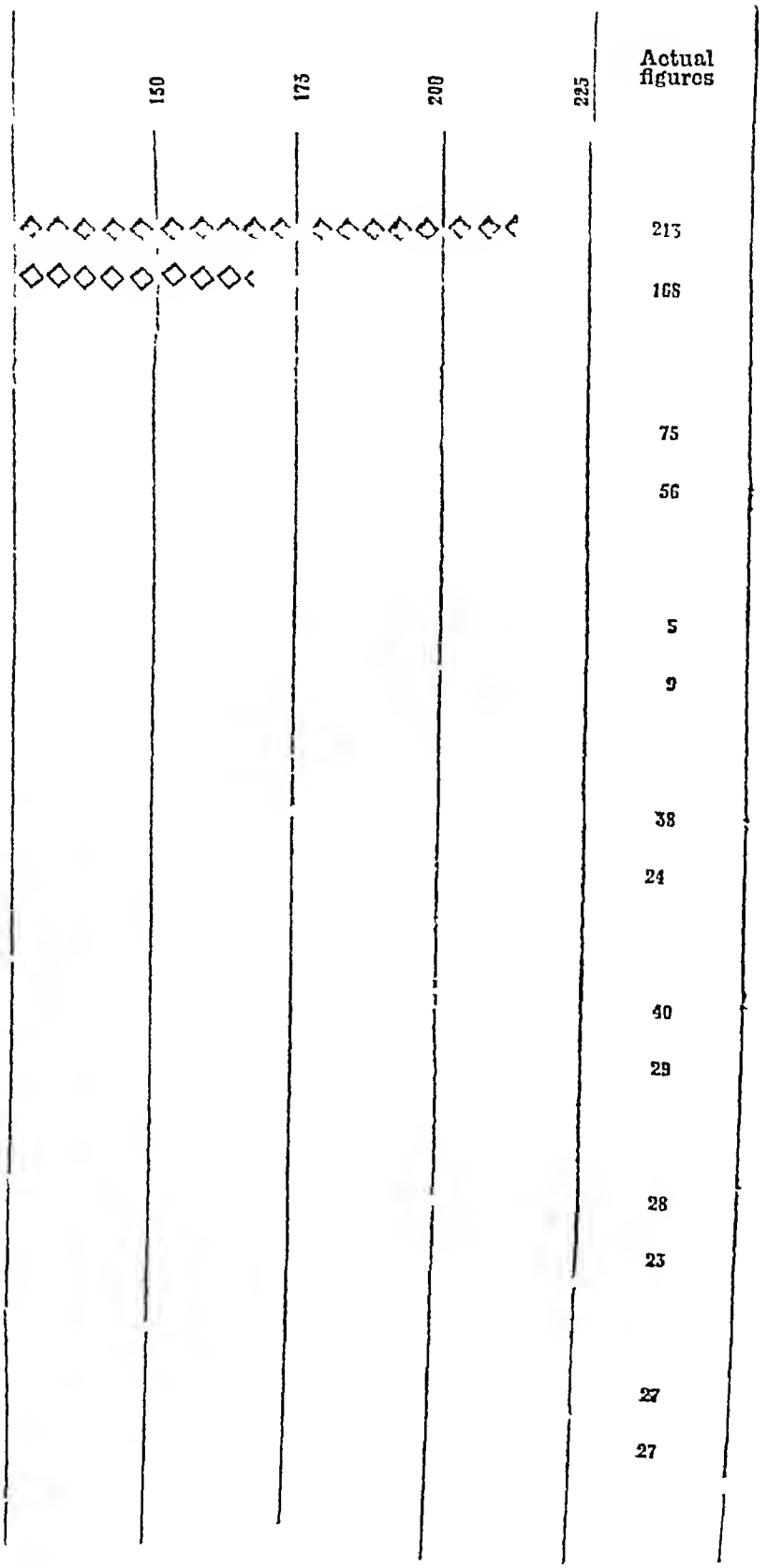
Showing Males◇◇◇; Black letter



No XI.

and Females ◇◇◇ of each Taluk who are insane.

represents 5 persons

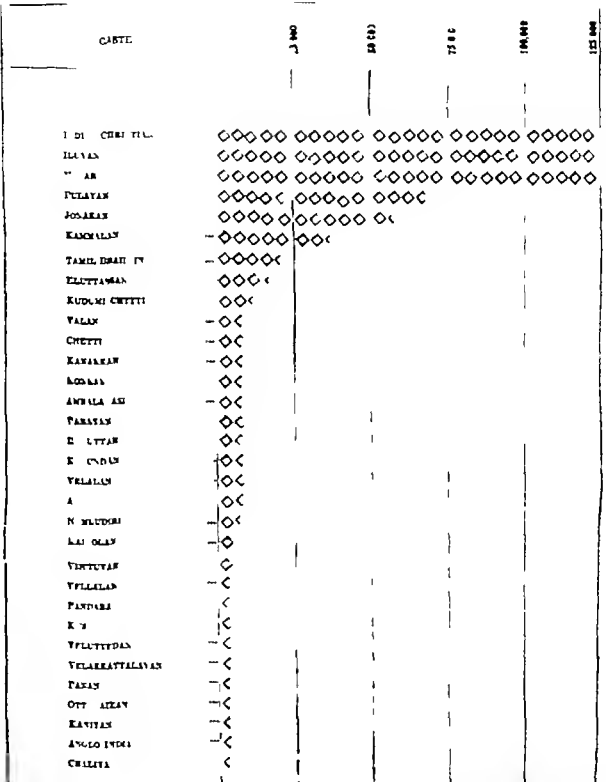


XI and Chapter X

DIAGRAM

SHOWING STRENGTH OF THE LARGER

Each button

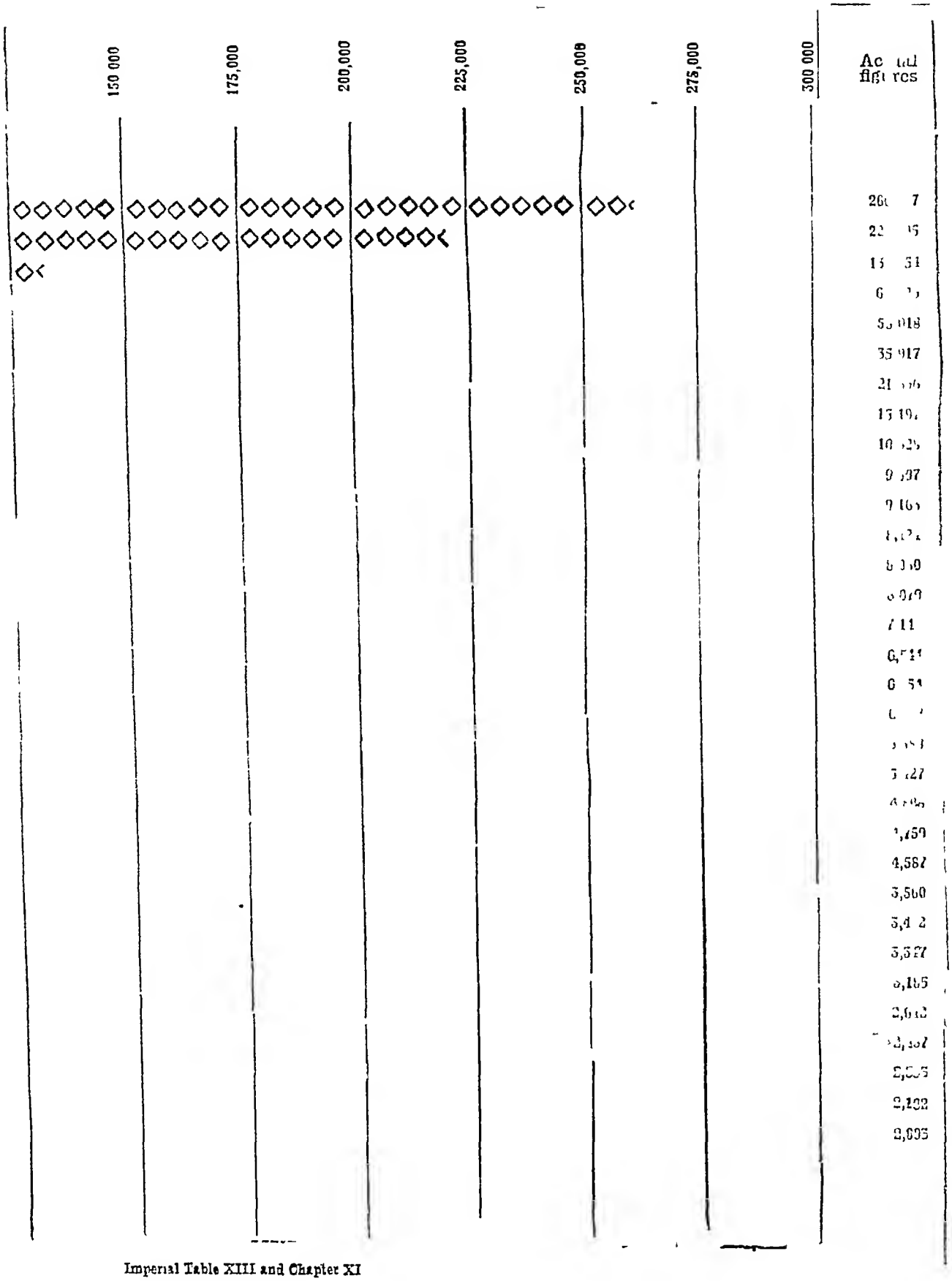


NOTE—[illegible]

No. XV

CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES

represents 5000 persons

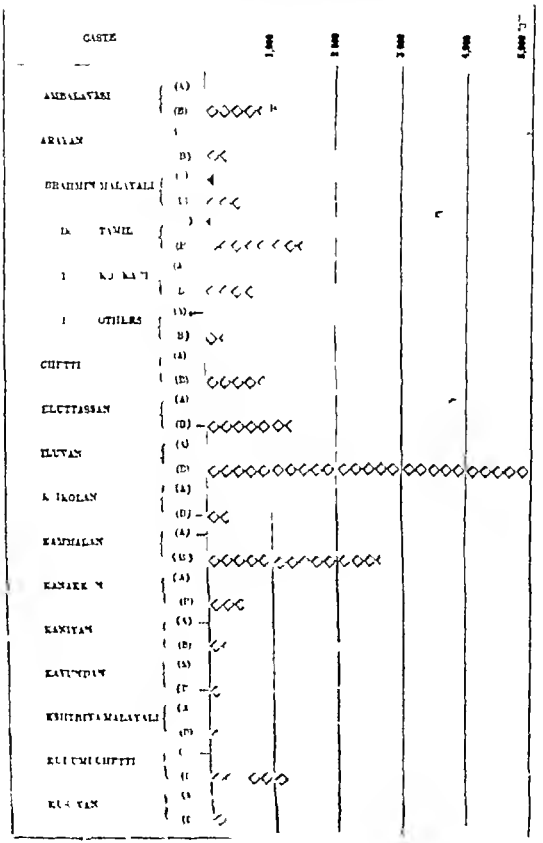


Imperial Table XIII and Chapter XI

DIAGRAM

Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number

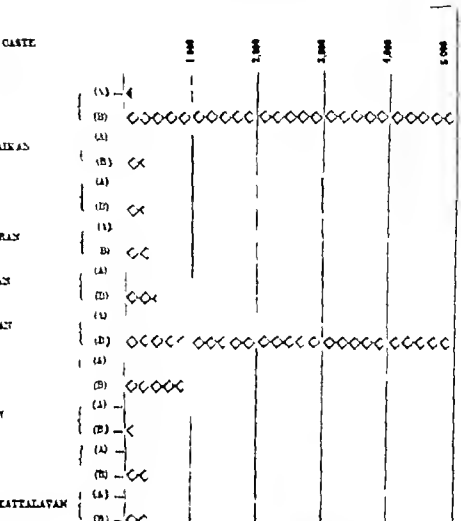
B) The number of Females of all ages who are



DIAGRAM

Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number

(B) The number of Females of all ages who are

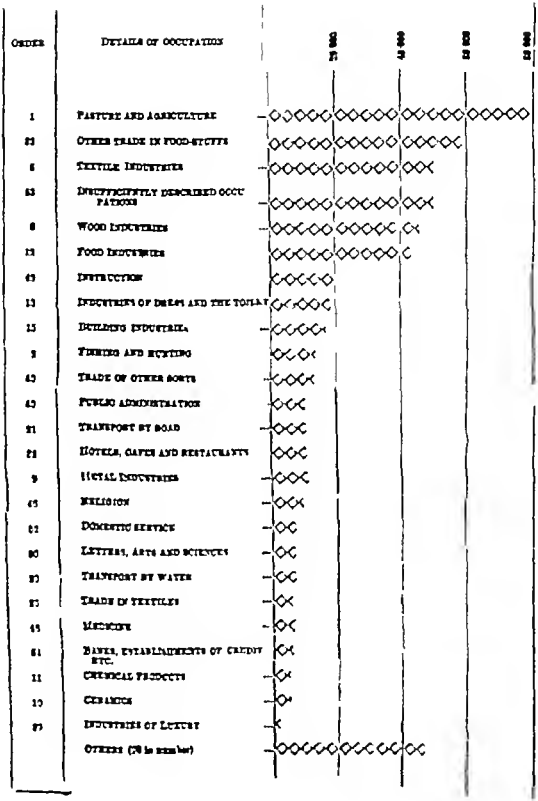


(B) = Females of all ages

DIAGRAM

Showing the number of Persons supported

Each indicates



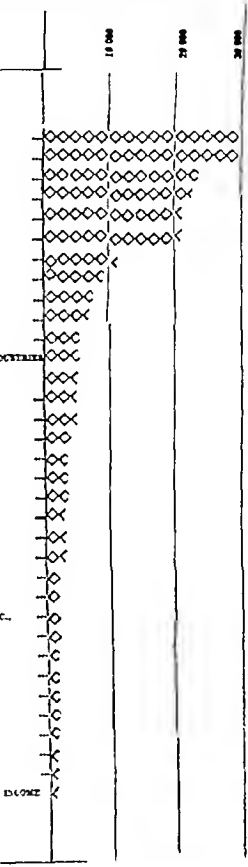
NOTE.—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing the number of actual workers

Each dotted

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE
8	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
83	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS
52	OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES
9	WOOD INDUSTRIES
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES
42	INSTRUCTION
3	FISHING AND HUNTING
13	OTHER UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES
66	OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NON-PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES
8	METAL INDUSTRIES
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD
22	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
4	RELIGION
62	DOMESTIC SERVICE
43	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
20	TRANSPORT BY WATER
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS
10	CERAMICS
8'	TRADE IN TEXTILES
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
50	LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES
24	BANKS ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT ETC.,
45	MEDICIN
85	BEGGARS VAGRANTS, ETC.
47	LAW
22	TRANSPORT BY RAIL
32	TRADE IN FUEL
9'	TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS
80	TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY
41	POLICE
31	PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME

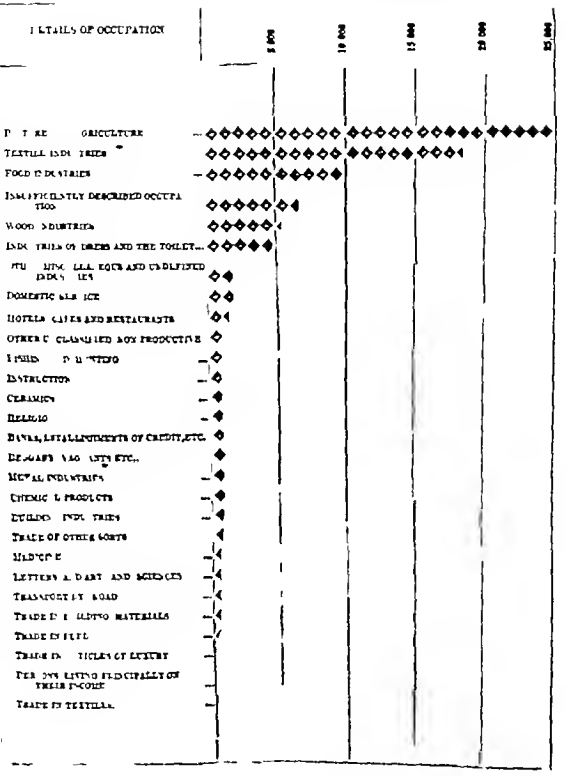


NOTE:—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing the number of female actual workers

Each bullion



NOTE.—For further particulars see

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF COCHIN, 1921.

INTRODUCTION

The Census

The Census of 1921 was the sixth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fifth taken simultaneously with that of British India By command of His Highness the Maharaja the Census was taken on the morning of 19th March 1921, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor who were enumerated on the night of the 18th The hill tribes were enumerated between 11th and 17th March The enumeration on the 19th March purported to record the facts as they stood on the night of the 18th The month and date were proposed by the Government of India and accepted by His Highness' Government A full account of the procedure adopted in connection with the taking of Census is given in the administrative volume as instructed by the Census Commissioner, but a general outline of the procedure adopted for taking Census is given in the following paragraphs

Census divisions and agency

2 For Census purposes, the State was divided into ten charges, each of the six Taluks and the four Municipal Towns being treated as a charge The Tahsildars of the Taluks and the Presidents of the Town Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several charges The charges were sub-divided into 532 circles which were again sub-divided into 5,367 blocks Each of the circles was placed under a Supervisor, and an enumerator was appointed to take the Census of each block. The majority of Supervisors and enumerators were Government servants and teachers of aided schools, the rest being private gentlemen The work was carried out by unpaid agency, but non-official Supervisors and enumerators were paid travelling allowances at the rate of 2 annas a mile provided the distance travelled, to and fro, was not less than four miles This amounted to Rs 2,853—12—0 The average number of occupied houses in a block was 33 and the average number of blocks in a circle was 10 No change of procedure in the taking of Census was newly introduced.

House numbering and preliminary record

3 The work was started with the numbering of houses and the preparation of house lists After all the houses were numbered a statement showing the number of houses in each village and the number of each grade of Census Officers required in each charge was prepared by the Charge Superintendents and sent to me for approval The house numbering in Municipal Towns was carried out by the Town Council subordinates, and in rural villages by the village staff between 13th February and 13th May 1920 Before the preparation of the preliminary record, viz., the filling up of the Enumeration Schedules with particulars regarding all persons

ordinarily resident in each house, a set of circulars and rules were issued by the Diwan for the guidance of the Census Officers and classes were held by me in 16 centres for giving instructions to Supervisors and enumerators. In this way it was possible to give the Supervisors and enumerators a thorough idea of their duties before actual Census work began. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on 1st February in rural parts and on the 10th February in Municipal Towns and the whole of this work was completed before 25th February The original entries were made on plain paper and after check and correction by Supervisors, the entries were copied into printed schedules.

The final census.

4. For the final Census all public offices and schools in the State were closed for three days from 18th to 20th March to enable all Government servants to carry out Census work. The final enumeration or the actual Census was taken on the morning of 10th March between daybreak and noon. The enumerators went round their blocks and brought the record up to-date by striking out the absentees and entering particulars of new arrivals. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by road and canal, the sea-going population and the houseless poor The travellers by rail were enumerated by the railway authorities who after totalling the schedule despatched the enumeration books direct to my office Along with the preliminary enumeration an Economic Survey showing earnings and expenditure, profession, etc., (both family and individual) of the residents in each house was also conducted by the ordinary enumerators. An Industrial Census was also conducted in special schedules which were filled up with the assistance of special enumerators by the owners, Managers or Agents of factories, mills, etc., in which not less than ten persons were employed on a normal working day between 10th February and 10th March.

First or provisional totals.

5. On the afternoon of 10th March or immediately after the final Census the enumerators met their Supervisors at a place previously agreed upon and prepared the block abstract showing the number of houses and persons male and female this was checked by another enumerator and having checked them himself the Supervisor prepared the circle abstract and despatched it with the schedules relating to his circle by the quickest route to the Charge Superintendent who checked all the circle abstracts and prepared the charge summary and despatched them to my office where after checking the block circle and charge abstracts the provisional totals for the whole State were compiled. The Trichur Town summary reached the central office first and the last was that of Mukundapuram Taluk which was received on 22nd March The provisional totals were ready on the 23rd and were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Simla and the Provincial Superintendent at Madras on the same day According to the provisional figures the total population was 979,019 or 61 less than the figures eventually arrived at after Tabulation The difference between the two totals was thus only 6 persons in 100,000 as against persons in 1911

for Jews, the Jews did not make any objection to answer questions put to them by the enumerators The public have begun to realise that the taking of Census is not an idle curiosity and the punitive provisions of the Census Regulation XI of 1095 had not to be enforced in any part of the State

Abstraction and tabulation

8 The abstraction and tabulation section of the Central Office was opened on 20th March and work commenced immediately This office began work with six Supervisors, six Assistant Supervisors and 60 copyists An Inspector was afterwards appointed to supervise the whole work He was also sent to Madras and got trained in the Madras Central Office in abstraction and tabulation work The slip system of working out the results of the enumeration, introduced at the Census of 1901 was continued this time also and 54 copyists were engaged in copying slips Copying and checking the slips were completed in seven weeks and the services of 12 copyists were then dispensed with There was a delay of 15 days in the receipt of sorters' tickets and rules for sorting for the various tables from Madras and this was taken advantage of for compiling certain figures connected with the Economic Survey The services of some more copyists were then dispensed with and sorting began on 14th June with 40 copyists, and the work was completed in less than three months The compilation and fair copying of figures from the sorters' tickets took seven weeks more after which the whole of the staff was disbanded Thus in all the Abstraction and Tabulation work took exactly seven months

Cost of Census

9 The total cost of the Census from 19th January 1920 the date of my taking charge as Census Superintendent to 18th January 1922 amounted to Rs 21,584—2—0 and approximately an expenditure of Rs 2,015—14—0 will have to be incurred before the whole work is wound up The total expenditure will thus amount to Rs 23,600 or Rs 24—1—0 per thousand of the population, as against Rs 23,822 or Rs 25—15—0 per thousand of the population in 1911 Of the total expenditure the sum of Rs 10,400 represents the cost of taking the Census including Rs 2,853—12—0 paid as travelling allowance to non-official Supervisors and enumerators while the balance of Rs 13,200 was expended on the work of abstraction and tabulation, report writing, &c The expenditure includes a sum of Rs 1,311—10—6 the cost of printed forms, &c, received from the Government Press, Madras The decrease in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous Census, is due to the higher pay drawn by the Superintendent of 1911 During the first three months after my appointment, I was engaged in assisting the Diwan Peishkar and Controller of Civil Supplies in the checking of Rice Depot Accounts and organising Rice Depots in the Ernakulam and Mattanchery Towns

Acknowledgments

10 I have to record my grateful thanks to the Tahsildars and Presidents of Town Councils for their co-operation and assistance throughout the various stages of the Census operations The large body of Supervisors and Enumerators, both official and non-official, on whom the brunt of the work had fallen, cheerfully and satisfactorily carried out their duties, and brought the operations to a successful termination The work of abstraction and tabulation was carried out under the supervision and tactful management of Inspector Mr T G Subramania Iyer who was loyally and zealously supported by all my office staff My grateful thanks are also due to M. R Ry Rao Sahib T V Kasturi Renga Iyer Avl, Diwan Peishkar, for the ungrudging support I have always received at his hands in the discharge of my onerous and responsible duties

Report.

11 Agreeably to the instructions issued to me by the Census Commissioner I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to confine myself in the succeeding chapters to discussions of matters germane to changes and development within the decade, and I have also appended a few notes here and there on subjects of special interest. Detailed information on the several subjects dealt with herein can be got from the various published records such as previous Census Reports, Administration Reports, State Manual and Cochin Tribes and Castes, and I have therefore not thought it necessary to tread the beaten track.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Division of the State

12 Cochin, together with Travancore and the Madras Presidency West Coast Districts of South Canara, Malabar and Anjingo (excluding Laccadives) comes under "Malabar and Konkan" in the natural divisions in which different parts of India are grouped for census purpose The State lies between 9° 48' and 10° 50' North Latitude and 76° 5' and 76° 58' East Longitude It consists of two parts, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur Taluk and encircled by British territory The eastern half of the larger part is covered by forests and mountains and is almost uninhabited The rest of the State is thickly populated, those lying along the coast being more populated than those in the interior The State is divided into six Taluks, viz, Cochin-Kanayannur, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappilli and Chittur During the decade, portions of Chittur and Tattamangalam villages, in the Chittur Taluk were constituted into a Municipal Town called "Chittur-Tattamangalam Town" which has an area of 3 7 square miles and a population of 18,150 persons

Area and population

13 The general statistics of the area and population of each Taluk will be found in Imperial Table I The total area of the State according to the cadastral survey including forest and inland backwaters is 1,479 square miles, and the population according to the census is 979,080 Assuming even distribution of the population over the entire area, there will be 662 persons for every square mile The most populous Taluk is Cochin-Kanayannur which has a population of 279,384 though its extent is only 158 square miles, in point of extent Mukundapuram is the largest having an extent of 510 square miles, but its population is only 208,713 Cochin-Kanayannur has therefore 1,768 inhabitants for every square mile while Mukundapuram has only 409 The smallest and the least populous Taluk is Cranganur whose area and population are 17 square miles and 34,808 persons respectively

Density

14 Subsidiary Table I at the end of the Chapter shows the mean density of the population per square mile, together with statistics relating to cultivation Density per square mile is 662 * Travancore, Malabar, South Canara, Baroda, Madras Presidency Kashmir State, Ceylon, Coorg, Central India and Mysore have only a density of 525, 535, 310, 262, 297, 39, 176, 104, 116 and 203 respectively In point of density Cochin stands highest not only when compared with the districts in the Madras Presidency, but also with many other States and Provinces in India

Variations in population at various censuses

15 The variation in population is noticeable in Chittur, Tattamangalam, Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages These are due to portions of these villages being converted into Towns Portions of the first two villages were constituted into Chittur-Tathamangalam Town and portions of the last two into Cranganur Town The area and population of these

* NOTE —The area given in the report for 1911 is according to the Great Trigonometrical Survey If calculated upon that area, the density will be 719 per square mile

fo villages have therefore undergone some reduction Changes due to actual movement of population are very little and can be ignored.

The second decade decrease 1911—1921

16. The latter part of the decade cannot be said to have been a prosperous one, and consequently it was not very favourable for the natural growth of population There were during this period, several severe outbreaks of epidemics of influenza, cholera and small pox and these have contributed not a little in the loss of potential parents. The out break of influenza in 1918—19 was as virulent as elsewhere in India. Even famine and plague, though the latter in a small scale visited the country The failure of both monsoons, and the early out-burst of the South West Monsoon in 1918, destroyed the paddy cultivation in 1918 and 1919 The depression in trade and industry consequent on the great European War also left its indelible mark upon the prosperity of the country The high cost of living during these years was beyond the purchasing power of the people and checked the growth of population Nevertheless the influence of custom social and religious, and other rooted habits of the people gained the upper hand, and resulted in increasing the population by 6·6 per cent. during the decade as against 13·03 per cent in 1911 According to the census of 1911 there were 117 171 persons in the age periods of 5-10 This number should therefore represent the population in the age periods of 15-20 at the census of 1921 whereas the enumeration results show that the population in the latter age period is only 93 733 thereby showing a decrease of 23 438 Such large decreases in population are found in all quinquennial age periods up to 65 70 the total decrease under the various age periods being 168,725. (Vide Table VII and corresponding Table for 1911) The whole of this large decrease cannot certainly be due to emigration which is only a negligible quantity or even mis-statement of age. Leaving however a wide margin for these two deaths during the decade cannot be less than 150 000 while therefore the population as a whole has increased by 6·6 per cent, the death rate during the decade in the age period 15 20 alone is not less than 15 per cent The State is however regaining rapidly its normal conditions, 1919 and 1920 were prosperous years The monsoon rains were plentiful and trade and industry are showing signs of revival and the prosperity of the people is appreciably increasing The industrial survey shows that there are now in the State 109 industrial concerns employing 10 persons or more. With the revival of trade and industry the demand for higher wages is however increasing and the labouring class has begun to realise their relative importance and strength of combination. The price of imported articles do not show a downward tendency but notwithstanding all these facts, the State is enjoying an era of comparative prosperity and the result of the next census is expected to show a higher percentage in the growth of population.

17. The registration of vital statistics is still in its infancy and the statistics collected from that source is useless from an actuarial point of view. The Village Officers in rural areas continue to record births and deaths and special Registrars have been appointed for the purpose in Municipal Towns The rules framed from time to time for improving the registration of vital statistics have gone a great way toward improving the records but much remains still to be done The [illegible] accounting for births and deaths but it can [illegible] It is certain approximate account of accuracy, in the near future [illegible] population [illegible] number of [illegible] and [illegible] of migration i.e. the difference between the immigrants and the emigrants. Judged from this

standpoint, the population of the State cannot reach the population enumerated during the census

The movement of the Population

18 Migration is the next factor which affects the movement of population It varies according to the conditions under which the change of residence takes place This may be temporary or casual, periodic or permanent Visits to relatives or friends and to the sick and infirm, and travelling on business or duty or on account of epidemics in the locality, come under the category of temporary or casual migration Periodic migration consists of the movement of labourers during harvest season, &c Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table IV containing statistics of emigrants and immigrants furnish material for ascertaining the growth and decline of the natural population Migration from Taluk to Taluk in the State has not been recorded Those who are born outside and censused within the State are shown in the Table XI Permanent migration takes place either owing to the attraction of places other than that of one's birth, or in connection with trade or profession. It will be seen from the Tables that 39,759 persons or 4 1 per cent of the total population were born outside the State against 47,266 persons or 5 1 per cent in 1911 The number of persons born in the State and enumerated outside the State as gathered from the statement received from the Provincial Superintendents was 23,512, as against 25,047 at the previous census The result of migration has thus been a gain to Cochin of 16,247 against 22,219 in 1911 Cochinites are a homestaying people and permanent migration even from one part of the State to another is viewed with considerable misgivings Increasing pressure upon the means of subsistence is acting as a stimulant to the less-favoured section of the population to migrate to distant places

Houses and Families

19 A house was defined to be "the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way" Houses are generally built of mud or stone or both and the designs of these depend upon local tastes and facilities and resources of the occupant Every house in Malabar, except those built on street systems, has a fairly big compound wherein fruit trees &c, are reared Great improvements have been made in the style of houses, so much so that the old style of typical Malayalee houses can rarely be seen except in country parts The total number of occupied houses is 178,211 and the average number of houses per square mile comes to 120 Talukwar statistics of persons living in each house and the average number of houses per square mile are given in Subsidiary Table VII The occupied houses according to the present census exceeded those in 1911 by 14,925 thereby showing an increase of 9 1 per cent as against 12 per cent during the Census of 1911 The average number of persons for each occupied house comes to 5 5 as against 5 6 during the last census In Travancore and Malabar occupied houses increased by 15 per cent and 6 8 per cent respectively, the average number of persons per house being 5 2 and 5 respectively The average number of houses in towns is 2,391 and the average number of houses in villages is 574 Artificial methods of keeping down population, e g, abortion and infanticide, wilful neglect of infant life and voluntary restraint in married life are unknown in the State, on the other hand a large family with a number of children is considered to be a happy one though its pecuniary condition is far from being satisfactory Every true Hindu is expected to beget a son not only to perpetuate the species but also to save his soul from "Naraka" or "Hell" Marriage is thus a sacrament and not a social function contracted for the sake of enjoyment The Marumakkathayam system of inheritance kept the joint family system among

Malayalees in its full vigour till a few months ago, when a law was passed regulating partition etc., in Nair tarawads. Young men imbued with western ideas of individual rights and privileges are springing up everywhere and in every community and the partition of joint families has become the order of the day. Considerable increase in the number of occupied houses during the next census is a foregone conclusion.

Unoccupied houses.

20. The number of unoccupied houses in the State is 30,707 as against 13,175 in 1911 thereby showing an increase of 17,532. The great number of public buildings, shops, etc., which have subsequently sprung up must have greatly added to the number of unoccupied buildings. Of the unoccupied buildings 2,734 are places of worship the rest being public buildings, shops, etc.

Pressure of population.

21. This paragraph deals with the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The population in the State on the whole has increased by 6·6 per cent. notwithstanding adverse circumstances which operated as a check upon the normal growth of population. With favourable monsoon and land breeze the State can now produce only sufficient paddy to maintain her population for seven months in a year and the deficit is made good by importing large quantities of rice from Burma and other places. Large tracts of lands in the Cochin Kanayannur and Cranganur Talnks are cultivated with cocoanut palms, and paddy flats are being still reclaimed and converted into cocoanut gardens. Cultivation of cocoanut trees is no doubt a very useful and paying industry involving less labour and capital than paddy cultivation, but demand for paddy with an over increasing population in these two Taluks will always be on the increase. According to the statistics collected during the economic survey the extent under paddy cultivation is only 76,016 acres. This works out an average of 27 cents per head of the population. The question of bringing more lands under cultivation is now engaging the earnest attention of the Durbar. The standard of living is another factor to be considered in this connection. The poor have begun to emulate the rich in their high standard of living and adoption of European method of living among the well to-do is not rare but unfortunately the resources available to the people for making wealth are limited. The industries in the State are still in their initial stage and the purchasing power of the people cannot cope with the current market price of many of the necessaries of life. Skilled labourers are few and the demand for higher wages even on the part of unskilled men is increasing. As comparatively better wages are paid in factories and other industrial concerns agricultural labourers are being attracted thereto and the cost of cultivation has thereby considerably increased. In fact the wage conditions of the villages are being gradually assimilated to those of the Towns. Provided the labourers cannot be met by increasing wages the wages increase cost of production will also increase which means an increase in the price of the produce. Thus wages and prices will be moving in a circle and efforts have therefore to be made for increasing production by increasing the fertility of the soil and by introducing other measures which are calculated to increase the wealth of the country.

Growth of population

22 The first systematic census in the State was taken in 1875 The growth of population since then is noted below —

Year of census	Interval between each census	Population	Percentage of Increase + decrease —
1875	17	601,114	+ 50 0
1881	6	600,278	— 0 1
1891	10	7_2,906	+ 20 4
1901	10	812,025	+ 13 3
1911	10	918,110	+ 13 6
1921	10	979,080	+ 6 6

The above table will show that the growth of population during the decade has received a check when compared with the growth during the last three censuses While commenting upon the condition of the decade, I have observed that the conditions prevailing at the latter part of the decade were not favourable for the natural growth of the population Cholera, small-pox and influenza which prevailed in almost all villages in the State during 1918 were responsible for the loss of many people The scarcity which prevailed and which to a certain extent prevails even now, and the consequent high prices of foodstuffs have also contributed their quota in arresting the normal growth of population.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density under supply and crops.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Kanara	Mean density per square mile in 1921	Percentage of total area		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated	Normal rainfall	Percentage of cultivated area under			
		Cultivable	Cultivated			Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Other Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	662	0·1	58·8	36·4	109·4	47·4	...	10·8	42·8
Cochin Kanyanur	1,768	0·2	71·8	14·5	112·9	41·2	...	4·0	51·8
Cranganur	2,048	...	67·5	0·2	122·9	30·9	...	1·4	68·7
Mukundapuram	463	0·1	40·4	21·1	133·2	41·4	...	21·0	37·0
Trichur	779	...	68·1	30·9	113·4	62·8	...	1·4	35·8
Talapilli	683	...	80·2	40·4	108·0	45·5	...	5·8	30·7
Chirai	325	...	41·1	65·7	65·8	48·1	...	21·4	30·5

Note.—The total area of the State according to the cadastral survey is 1,479 square miles as against 1,261 square miles shown in the Census Report of 1921. The density per square mile has the area taken as 1,261 square miles is 715 as against 675 in the previous census.

Cultivable area is the area available for cultivation, but not actually under cultivation

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the population classified according to density

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Kanara	Under 150		150—200		200—250		250—300		300—350		350—400		400—500		500—1000		1000 and over	
			TALUKS WITH POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF															
	Area	Population (000 omitted)	Area	Population (000 omitted)	Area	Population (000 omitted)	Area	Population (000 omitted)	Area	Population (000 omitted)	Area	Population (000 omitted)	Area	Population (000 omitted)	Area	Population (000 omitted)	Area	Population (000 omitted)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	865 *54·3*	384 *41·9*	—	—	356 *17·8*	170 *17·4*	315 *16·8*	191 *29·5*	—	—	173 *11·8*	314 *27·1*		
Cochin-Kanyanur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158 *10·8*	279 *29·5*		
Cranganur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 *1·2*	28 *2·8*		
Mukundapuram	—	—	—	—	510 *31·8*	207 *41·3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Trichur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315 *16·8*	191 *29·5*	—	—	—	—		
Talapilli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356 *17·8*	170 *17·4*	—	—	—	—		—		
Chirai	—	—	—	—	279 *17·8*	95 *9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Variation in relation to density since 1875

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Percentage of variation increase (+) decrease (—)					Net variation 1875 to 1921	Mean density per square mile					
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	+ 6 6	+ 13 1	+ 12 3	+ 20 4	— 0 1	+ 62 9	662	675	597	531	441	442
Cochin Kanayannur	+ 5 5	+ 12 6	+ 13 2	+ 10 2	— 4 8	+ 48 9	1 768	1,852	1,644	1,452	1,249	1,312
Cranganur	+ 4 9	+ 13 9	+ 4 2	+ 33 5	+ 2 7	+ 70 7	2 048	1 747	1,534	1,472	1,102	1,074
Mukundapuram	+ 7 6	+ 19 8	+ 11 1	+ 20 4	+ 0 2	+ 81 5	409	464	387	349	276	275
Trichur	+ 12 4	+ 17 0	+ 12 5	+ 23 2	+ 2 9	+ 87 5	779	754	645	573	465	452
Talapilli	+ 3 1	+ 9 1	+ 18 0	+ 18 4	+ 3 4	+ 54 0	665	609	558	494	417	408
Chittur	+ 4 3	+ 1 9	+ 13 7	+ 16 4	+ 2 6	+ 44 4	325	320	314	276	238	231

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in natural population

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Population in 1921				Population in 1911				Variation per cent (1911—1921) in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
Cochin State	979 080	39 759	23 512	962 833	918,110	47,266	25 047	895 891	+7 5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with Vital Statistics.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	In 1911—1920 Total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911 of		Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of births over deaths	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with 1911	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural population	Actual population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State	155,182	133,285	16 9	14 5	+21,897	+89,589	+60,970

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Taluks classified according to Density

(A) Actual variation.

Natural Division "Malabar and Kanara"	Decade	Variation in Taluks with population per square mile at commencement of decade of: Under 150	150 to 200	200 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1000	1000 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911–1921	—	—	+ 3,819	+ 14,723	+ 5,646	+ 21,857	—	+ 16,171
	1901–1911	—	—	+ 23,837	+ 13,799	+ 24,632	—	—	+ 23,797
Cochin Kanyatsaram	1911–1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 14,580
	1901–1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 29,741
Cranganore	1911–1921		—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 1,018
	1901–1911	—		—	—	—	—	—	+ 4,053
Mahamdapuram	1911–1921	—	—	—	+ 14,755	—	—	—	—
	1901–1911	—	—	+ 33,027	—	—	—	—	—
Trichur	1911–1921	—		—	—	—	+ 21,057	—	—
	1901–1911	—	—	—	—	+ 31,695	—	—	—
Talapilli	1911–1921	—	—	—	—	+ 5,040	—	—	—
	1901–1911	—	—	—	+ 13,790	—	—	—	—
Chittur	1911–1921	—	—	+ 8,019	—	—	—	—	—
	1901–1911	—		+ 1,760	—	—	—	—	—

(B) Proportional variation.

Natural Division "Malabar and Kanara"	Decade	Variation per cent in Taluks with population per square mile at commencement of decade of: Under 150	150 to 200	200 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1000	1000 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911–1921	—	—	+ 4·3	+ 7·8	+ 3·1	+ 12·4	—	+ 5·4
	1901–1911	—	—	+ 13·5	+ 9·1	+ 14·9	—	—	+ 13·8
Cochin Kanyatsaram	1911–1921	—		—	—	—	—	—	+ 5·8
	1901–1911	—	—	—	—		—	—	+ 15·8
Cranganore	1911–1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 4·9
	1901–1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 13·2
Mahamdapuram	1911–1921		—	—	+ 7·8	—	—	—	—
	1901–1911	—	—	+ 25·8	—	—	—	—	—
Trichur	1911–1921		—	—	—	—	+ 18·4	—	—
	1901–1911	—	—	—	—	+ 16·9	—	—	—
Talapilli	1911–1921	—	—	—	—	+ 2·1	—	—	—
	1901–1911	—	—	—	+ 9·1	—	—	—	—
Chittur	1911–1921	—	—	+ 4·2	—	—	—	—	—
	1901–1911	—	—	+ 1·9	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Persons per house and houses per square mile

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE					AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State	5 5	5 6	5 6	5 4	4 8	120 5	120	107 2	97 8	92 0
Cochin Kanayannur	5 4	5 5	5 5	5 2	4 5	326 7	336	297 5	278 7	274 5
Cranganur	5 3	5 4	5 2	5 5	4 6	372 9	322	296 3	269 6	241 0
Mukundapuram	5 5	5 7	5 6	5 5	4 7	74 1	82	69 6	63 1	58 0
Trichur	5 8	5 9	5 8	6 0	5 3	134 1	127	110 5	95 1	88 1
Talapilli	5 6	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 1	119 3	105	97 0	85 5	81 1
Chittur	5 0	5 0	5 1	4 6	4 1	64 5	63	61 0	60 3	53 6

CHAPTER II

POPULATION OF CITIES TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

23. Imperial Table III and Subsidiary Tables I II and III of this Chapter exhibit the population of towns and villages There are no cities in the State containing a population of 100,000

Density in taluks

24. The physical and economic factors influencing the distribution of population have been discussed in previous Census reports It is not therefore necessary to go over the same ground again There are no special matters of importance to be taken up now Suffice it to mention here that, as in the previous decades, the taluks bordering the sea and the backwater continue to be much more densely peopled than those in the interior

Towns and villages.

25. No change was made in the definition of "Town" It comprised all Municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5 000 persons. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors to decide a place to be treated as a town There were accordingly 9 towns in the State in 1911. Parts of the Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages in the Cranganur Taluk were newly constituted into Cranganur town and Chittur and Tattamangalam towns were clubbed together into Chittur Tattamangalam town during the decade, and the number of towns therefore remain the same in 1921 The rest of the State excluding the Reserve Forests, is divided into 279 villages which are more or less uniform in size. The population of these villages, however varies considerably according to their situation. The villages in the backwater area are very densely populated, while those in the interior and all the confines of the forests are sparsely inhabited. These villages are only administrative units and are not to be understood as meaning closely built rows of houses as in the East coast The houses are more or less detached having extensive compounds, between which there are long winding foot paths or lanes but in places where Christians and non indigenous Hindus preponderate houses are packed together though not so closely as on the East coast. These are found mostly in towns and other trade centres.

shops and warehouses is limited and the less fortunately situated people in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk will have ere long to find other places to live in

Distribution of population

27 The distribution of population between towns and villages is shown by taluks in Imperial Table I and Subsidiary Table I of this Chapter It will be seen therefrom that 13 per cent of the people of the State live in towns as against 12 per cent in 1911 and 10 7 per cent in 1901, the percentage for Travancore being 10 and that for Malabar and the Madras Presidency 7 6 each The inducements to live in towns appear to be increasing on account of facilities for trade and commerce, education, higher wages and so many other kindred causes. The natural aversion of the Malayalees to live in closely-built houses with little or no compound has been a hindrance to the growth of towns in Malabar Of the nine towns, four are Municipal and the rest Non-municipal Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur are the only three towns which are urban in their character Each of these contains over 23,000 inhabitants The population of the Chittur-Tattamangalam town is only 18,150 This town is more an agricultural centre than industrial As already described, tendency to migrate to towns is increasing now-a-days, the urban population having increased by 15 6 per cent though the population as a whole ha increased only by 6 6 per cent The Hindus form 49 per cent of the population o the important towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, while the percentage of Musalmans and Christians living in those towns are 12 and 37 per cents respectively of the total population of those towns Mattancherry is the only town in the State which looks like Bombay in a miniature scale The house sites here are limited and in certain cases 10 or 12 families live in one and the same building With the development of the Cochin Harbour, the town is destined to play a very important part and the necessity and competition for more house sites will all the more be keenly felt

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages

District and Natural Division 'Malabar and Konkan'	Average population per		Number per mile residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in Villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	20 000 and over	10 000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5 000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	14,127	3,121	130	870	596	143	187	74	374	476	142	8
Cochin Kanayannur	17,539	6,129	188	812	909			91	762	201	30	4
Cranganur	5,895	5,801	167	833			1,000		787	213		
Mukundapuram	9,457	3,321	45	955			1,000		272	612	116	
Trichur	27,897	2,263	146	854	1,000				172	522	298	8
Talapilli	8,517	2,184	50	950			1,000		33	693	274	
Chittur	11,424	2,894	240	760		794		206	377	471	123	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

District and Natural Division of Bihar and Orissa	Number per mille who live in towns					
	Total population	Hindu	Mussalman	Christian	Jain	Jew
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cochin State ...	150	115	178	151	1,000	700
Cochin Kanayam ...	123	179	413	152	1,000	813
Cranganur ...	167	215	83	90	—	
Malabar ...	45	87	83	87	—	—
Trichur ...	153	309	906	933	1 000	—
Talapilli ...	50	39	9	840	—	—
Chittur ...	340	345	327	75	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class in 1921	Proportion (per mille) to total urban population	Number of inhabitants per 1,000 males	Increase per cent in the population of Towns as shown in previous censuses					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1872 to 1921	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881	(a) In towns as classed in 1872	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	9	1 000	973	11·4	23·7	10·3	13·7	6·3	+ 34·7	+ 112·2
I 100 000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
II 50,000-100 000	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	—
III. 20 000- 50 000	3	596	925	10·8	0·8	—	—	—	—	—
IV 10 000- 20,000	1	113	1,083	—	81·3	13·7	17·8	8·2	+ 86·8	— 23·9
V 5 000- 10 000	3	197	1 032	8·8	6·0	18·2	17·8	13·6	+ 81·7	+ 356·9
VI. Under 5 000	2	74	1,053	—4·9	—	—	13·9	1·9	+ 97·8	+ 118·0

CHAPTER III

BIRTH PLACE

Statistics of birth place

28 Imperial Table XI exhibits the statistics of birth place for the population enumerated in the State as a whole, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the chapter give the number of people born outside the State and enumerated in the State and those born in the State but enumerated outside the State Out of the total population of 979,080 in the State 939,321 were born in the State As a stay-at-home people, the Cochinites are usually found confined to their homes or to their immediate neighbourhood, and emigration from the State plays but a very unimportant and insignificant part As the means of existence become more and more acute, people will naturally be forced to migrate in large numbers notwithstanding the barriers of caste prejudices, social ties, etc, which now operate as sources of hindrances to such movements

Types of migration

29 Five different kinds of migration have been noted by the Census Commissioner, viz, (1) casual (2) temporary (3) periodic (4) semi-permanent and (5) permanent The birth places recorded at the census do not give information about the character of the different kinds of migration, and the so-called test of proportion of sexes is the only test available to decide to which of the above classes a particular emigrant belongs But, as already observed, as emigration and immigration do not play an important part in the State, detailed consideration of this otherwise important question need not be taken up

Immigration into Cochin

30 Out of 39,759 immigrants 54 5 per cent are from British Malabar, 31 1 per cent from Travancore and 5 9 per cent from Coimbatore The decrease in the number of immigrants as compared with 47,266 immigrants in 1911 seems to have been due to the slump in the rubber trade and consequent reduction of work in rubber plantations and the deterioration of coffee and tea plantations on the Nelliampatis As in the previous decades, South Canara and Tinnevelly have also contributed their share of the immigrants though to a less extent than in the previous decade The immigrants from the districts in the Madras Presidency number 26,381 and those from Travancore and Pudukkottai number 12,389 Of the remaining, 462 are from Kathiawar and 477 from Bombay. These are mostly Baniya and Muhammadan merchants found in Mattancheiry and its neighbourhood

Emigrants from Cochin

31 Full statistics relating to emigrants from the State are either not available or have not been received by the time this report was sent to the Press According to the statements received from the Provincial Superintendents 23,512 persons born in the State have been enumerated outside the State Travancore, Malabar and Coimbatore have enumerated 12,366, 6,330 and 1,544 respectively All these three places adjoin the State boundaries, and hence the majority of the emigrants have probably only stepped over the boundary line 867 Cochin born persons have been enumerated in Madras, and 469 in Bombay The majority of the emigrants to Madras are students prosecuting their studies in the various colleges there

32. The total number of immigrants into the State is 90,759 and that of emigrants 73,512. The net result therefore is a gain of 16,947 persons to the State as against 2,919 in 1911.

Loss or gain by migration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration.

Natural Division where enumerated Malabar and Kanara	Born in Cochin State			Born in Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency (Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore)			Born in Other parts of the Madras Presidency including Indian States of Mysore and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Born in Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Born in Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	839,221	451,873	474,746	34,375	16,238	20,137	2,690	1,670	920	824	430	394	79	80	30

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration.

District and Natural Division of Cochin and Malabar and Kanara	Enumerated in Cochin State			Enumerated in Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency—Malabar, Coimbatore, Travancore and Anjengo			Enumerated in Other parts of the Madras Presidency including the States of Mysore and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Enumerated in Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Enumerated in Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	839,221	454,375	474,746	29,251	20,137	9,114	2,229	1,420	810	995	624	371	33	29	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Proportional Number of persons in each Indirect.

Natural Division where enumerated Malabar and Kanara	Number per mille of actual population of each district							Number per mille of actual population					
	Immigrants				Emigrants			Immigrants			Emigrants		
	Total	Persons born in Madras Presidency	Persons born in other parts of India	Total	Persons enumerated in other districts and States in the Madras Presidency	Persons enumerated in other parts of India	Total	Persons born in other districts and States in the Madras Presidency	Persons born in other parts of India	Total	Persons enumerated in other districts and States in the Madras Presidency	Persons enumerated in other parts of India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	41	37	4	34	31	3	12	47	72	44		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Migration between the Cochin State and other parts of India and other countries

Province or State	Immigrants to Cochin			Emigrants from Cochin			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Immigration over emigration	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand Total	39,759	47,266	—7,507	23,512	25 047	— 1,535	+ 16,247	+ 22 219
A INDIA	39,689	47,190	—7,501	23 479	20,991	+ 2,488	+ 16 210	+ 26 199
i Madras Presidency	38,769	45 695	—6,926	22 490	19,589	+ 2,901	+ 16,279	+ 26 106
(a) British Territory	26 380	30,485	— 4,105	10 103	9,641	+ 462	+ 16 277	+ 20,844
Agency				5		+ 5	— 5	
Anantapur				16	1	+ 15	— 16	— 1
Anjengo				10	24	— 14	— 10	— 24
Bellary	3	4	— 1	26	8	+ 18	— 23	— 4
Chingelpet		14	— 14	111	32	+ 79	— 111	— 18
Chittur				9	9		— 9	— 9
Coimbatore	2-338	3 026	— 688	1,544	694	+ 850	+ 794	+ 2 332
Cuddapah		12	— 12		1	— 1		+ 11
Ganjam	1		+ 1		7	— 7	+ 1	— 7
Godavari	2	6	— 4	53	10	+ 48	— 51	— 4
Guntur		6	— 6	2	10	— 8	— 2	— 4
Kistna					29	+ 29		— 29
Karnool	1	16	— 15	25	18	— 7	— 24	— 2
Madras	228	193	+ 35	867	471	+ 396	— 639	— 278
Madura	216	183	+ 38	101	83	+ 18	+ 115	+ 100
Malabar	21,656	25 342	— 8,686	6,331	7,629	— 1,298	+ 15,325	+ 17,713
Nellore	5	2	+ 8		38	— 38	+ 5	— 86
Nilgris	29	31	— 2	218	140	+ 78	— 189	— 109
North Arcot	16	22	— 6	62	30	+ 32	— 46	— 8
Ramnad		1	— 1	53	33	+ 20	— 53	— 32
Salem	181	67	+ 114	79	18	+ 61	+ 102	+ 49
South Arcot	3	39	— 36	42	22	+ 20	— 39	+ 17
South Canara	853	500	+ 353	73	124	— 51	+ 780	+ 376
Tanjore	117	199	— 82	196	71	+ 125	— 79	+ 128
Tinnevelly	607	653	— 46	103	70	+ 33	+ 504	+ 583
Trichinopolly	121	166	— 45	141	54	+ 87	— 20	+ 112
Vizagapattam	3	3		36	15	+ 21	— 33	— 12
(b) MADRAS STATES	12,389	15,210	—2,821	12 387	9,948	+ 2,439	+ 2	+ 5,262
Banganapalle				1		+ 1	— 1	
Pudukkottai	8	3	+ 5	20	2	+ 18	— 12	+ 1
Travancore	12,381	15,207	—2,826	12 366	9,946	+ 2 420	+ 15	+ 5,261
ii OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	848	1,378	— 530	989	1,402	— 413	— 141	— 24
(a) BRITISH TERRITORY	264	579	— 315	565	1,195	— 630	— 301	— 616
Ajmir—Merwara					3	— 3		— 3
Assam				4		+ 4	— 4	
Bengal	9	47	— 38		58	— 58	+ 9	— 11
Behar and Orissa				29		+ 29	— 29	
Bombay	177	464	— 287	469	1,032	— 563	— 292	— 568
Burma	8		+ 8		53	— 53	+ 8	— 53
Central Provinces and Berar	55	12	+ 43		12	— 12	+ 55	
Coorg	1	1		27	35	— 8	— 26	— 34
North west Frontier Province		1	— 1					+ 1
Punjab	7	3	+ 4	36	2	+ 34	— 29	+ 1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7	51	— 44				+ 7	+ 51
(b) INDIAN STATES	584	799	— 215	424	207	+ 217	+ 160	+ 592
Baroda	9	...	+ 9				+ 9	
Bombay States	477	611	— 134	10		+ 10	+ 467	+ 611
a Cutch	15	342	— 327					+ 342
b Kathiawar	462	267	+ 195	10		+ 10	+ 467	+ 267
c Rewa Kantha agency		2	— 2					+ 2
Central India Agency		38	— 38	25		+ 25	— 25	+ 38
Hyderabad	9	27	— 18	14		+ 14	— 5	+ 27
Kashmir	1		+ 1				+ 1	
Mysore	77	108	— 31	367	206	+ 161	— 290	— 98
Rajputana	11	15	— 4	8	1	+ 7	+ 4	+ 14
iii FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	72	87	— 15				+ 72	+ 87
a French settlements	18	11	+ 7				+ 18	+ 11
b Portuguese settlements	54	76	— 22				+ 54	+ 76
iv INDIA UNSPECIFIED		30	— 30					+ 30
B OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	18	22	— 4	33	4 056	— 4,023	— 15	— 4 034
Arabia	1		+ 1				+ 1	
Baluchistan				8		+ 8	— 8	
Ceylon	9	13	— 4		4 056	— 4,056	+ 9	— 4 043
Persia	1	2	— 1				+ 1	+ 2
Strait Settlements and Malaya		4	— 4	25		+ 25	— 25	+ 4
Turkey in Asia	7	3	+ 4				+ 7	+ 3
C EUROPE	45	50	— 5				+ 45	+ 50
D AMERICA	3	3					+ 3	+ 3
E AUSTRALASIA	4	1	+ 3				+ 4	+ 1

CHAPTER IV

RELIGION

33. Imperial Table VI, Provincial Table II and Subsidiary Table I show the general distribution of the population by religion distribution by districts of the main religions is exhibited in Subsidiary Table II while Subsidiary Table III shows the actual number of Christians and their variations and Subsidiary Table IV religions of urban and rural population.

Distribution and variations since 1911 and relative growth of different religions

34 Religion is more or less a matter of profession and no alteration in the significance of the term was made during the Census. The Enumerators were instructed that the religion to which a person claims to belong should be entered without any question. The figures shown in the margin compare the distribution by religion and relative growth or decline with those of 1911 The variations in different religions are noticed in the following paragraphs dealing with each religion.

Religions.		1921	1911
Hindus	...	646,122	615 708
Muhammadans		61 717	58,623
Christians		361,456	323 071
Jews		1,167	1,178
Animists	...	964	4,177
Others	...	101	186

Hindus.

35 Who is a Hindu and what is Hinduism have been discussed in previous Census reports and other published books. There is hardly any necessity for me therefore to go over the question again It will however be wrong to exclude from Hinduism" any form of *belief or practice which is akin to Hinduism" and not distinctly foreign to it.*

36. Sixty-six per cent. of the population are Hindus and they form the predominant portion of the population in the State as a whole and also in every one of the Taluks. The marginally noted figures compare the population under different sects of Hindus with the corresponding figures according to previous Census. It will be seen from those figures that as elsewhere in the West Coast "Nayars" and "Other Hindus" form the bulk of the Hindu population There is no doubt a reasonable leaning from these communities for social and economical advancement At present they furnish labour for agriculture and other industries The Nambudiri community like that of Jews is showing signs of decadence This cannot but be attributed to the peculiar customs of marriage etc., still obtaining in this community In thirteen villages in the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk three in Mukundapuram three in Trichur and one each in Talapilli and Chittur Christians predominate while in Azhikode in Cranganur the Muslimans predominate But there are several villages where neither Christians nor Muhammadans are found. During the decade the Hindus have advanced in number from 615 708 in 1911 to 646,122 in 1921 thereby

Distribution of Hindus.

Sect		1921	1911.
Nambudiri Brahmans		8,437	8 839
Other Brahmans	...	33,941	30 013
Kshatriyas	...	1,817	1,891
Ambalavasis		8,079	7 901
Nayars		171,084	171,904
Divers	...	421,006	394 153
Other Hindus	...	202 758	192 119

showing an increase of only 5 per cent, as against an increase of 11 per cent in 1911, while the population as a whole has increased by 6 6 per cent

37 The Muhamadans form only 7 per cent of the total population of the State They are relatively strongest in Cranganur being 25 per cent of the population of the Taluk A little over 82 per cent of Muhamadans are "Mappilas" the majority of whom are the descendants of converts in old days There are now in the State 68,717 Muhamadans, as against 63,822 according to the last Census, or an increase of 4,895 or 7 6 per cent

Muhamadans

38 There are now, according to the present Census, 262,595 Christians as against 233,092 in 1911 the proportional increase being only 13 per cent as against 17 per cent according to the previous Census They form 27 per cent of the total population of the State The advance in the strength of Christians in all the Taluks has been generally progressive as the figures shown in the margin will illustrate

Christians

Taluks	1921	1911
Cochin Kanayannur	111,174	102,834
Cranganur	1,983	1 7[illegible]3
Mukundapuram	65 321	55 990
Trichur	53,729	44,775
Talapilli	25 170	22,927
Chittur	5 268	4 353

39 As in the last Census, Christianity is the only religion in the case of which statistics of sects in the present Census were collected The figures quoted in the margin will exhibit the various sects as compared with those of 1911. The marginally noted statement shows a decrease in the number of Syrian (Chaldean) My enquiry goes to show that this reduction is mainly attributable to a large number of them having become Syrian (Roman) out of social necessities

Christian Sects

Sects	1921	1911
Roman Catholic (Latin)	108,789	97 787
Syrian (Chaldean)	1 822	12,157
Do (Jacobites)	24,325	20,025
Do (Reformed)	3 692	596
Do (Roman)	120,372	100,166
Protestant	3 645	2,362

40 To obviate possible mistakes in this direction the various heads of Christian Churches were requested to instruct their respective congregationaries with regard to the answers to be given to the Census Enumerators and Supervisors Enumerators were also supplied with printed copies of the various Christian sects supplied by the Census Commissioner These precautions have enabled them in making the record of Christian sects more or less accurate

41 It has been suggested by the Census Commissioner that in view of the influence of missionary propaganda the subject of conversions must receive some attention The Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, Leipzich Luthern Mission, Nagal Mission and a few others are at work in the State Their efforts to make conversions do not meet with the success which they enjoyed in the olden days On account of some social disadvantages under which certain classes of Hindus were labouring, converts to Christianity in the past were plenty With the advancement of education, these socio-religious distinctions—such as unapproachableness—are fast dying out and with it the necessity for embracing Christianity is also dying out Conversions to Christianity have now become few and far between, and the stray converts that are now obtained are only from the classes of Hindus which are lowest in the social scale

42 Jains, as enumerated in the State, are very few in number when compared with other religionists, their strength being only 101, as against 129 in 1911 and 5 in 1901 I do not deal in

Jains

detail with the two main sects, Digambaras and Sweetambaras, into which Jains are divided, a their strength does not make an appreciable proportion to the total population

Jews

43. The Jews form one of the oldest communities in the State. Their settlement in Mattancherry is more than 20 centuries old There are now 2 167 Jews in the State as against 1 175 in 1911 The growth of the population of this community has thus practically remained stationary during the decade However enterprising or progressive this community may be elsewhere in other countries their prospects do not seem to be promising in the State. The majority of he Jews are found in the Towns of Mattancherry and Ernakulam and the rest in Chennamangalam in the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk and Mala in the Mukundapuram Taluk. They are divided into two classes, white and black but who are the first settlers on this coast is a disputed question which has not been satisfactorily solved

Animists.

44 No sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between Animists and Hindus and the Animism was separated from Hinduism during the Census of 1901 An ordinary Enumerator cannot be expected to draw the distinction between the two, and they were therefore instructed to record Kanakan, Parayan (e., as Hindus to which class they really belong and to enumerate all hill tribes as Animists except those among them who wished to be returned as Hindus. There are now accordingly 388 Animists according to the present Census as against 4 177 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a decrease of 3,809 or 91 per cent. The decrease is due partly to natural decay and exodus from hills for want of work, and partly to the probable inclusion of Hindus among Animists during the last Census. They are now found only in the Mukundapuram Taluk. The Chittur Taluk which returned 2,418 Animists during the previous Census, has not returned a single Animist this time thereby showing exodus in large numbers from the Nelliampatti on account of the decline in the coffee cultivation there.

Places of worship.

45. There are all told 2,781 places of worship in the State of which 2,325 are Hindu temples, 146 mosques 250 Christian churches and seven synagogues as against 2,280 temples, 125 mosques, 219 churches and seven synagogues in 1911 There is thus one temple for every 2·8 Hindus, one mosque for every 471 Muhammadans, one church for every 1 020 Christians and one synagogue for every 167 Jews. As during the last Census the Jewish synagogue remained stationary

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

General distribution of the population by religion

Religion and locality	Actual number in 1921	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation per cent (Increase+ Decrease—)			Net variation 1891—1921	
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	Actual number	per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU										
Cochin State	646,132	6,599	6,706	6 825	6 882	+ 4 9	+ 11 1	+ 11 4	+ 144 588	+ 28 8
Cochin Kanayannur	149,554	5,353	5,473	5,570	5,595	+ 3 2	+ 10 7	+ 12 9	+ 33 593	+ 29 0
Cranganur	23,976	6,888	6,961	7,006	7,171	+ 3 8	+ 13 1	+ 1 8	+ 3 920	+ 19 5
Mukundapuram	182,591	6,353	6,547	6 649	6,794	+ 4 5	+ 18 0	+ 8 7	+ 33 596	+ 33 9
Trichur	130,951	6,863	7,012	7,116	7,223	+ 10 0	+ 15 3	+ 10 8	+ 37 802	+ 40 6
Talapilly	126,816	7,424	7 566	7 670	7,803	+ 1 1	7 6	+ 11 1	+ 21 832	+ 20 9
Chittur ..	82,744	8,691	8,407	8 460	8,745	+ 7 8	1 1	+ 10 2	+ 13 845	+ 20 [illegible]
MUSALMAN										
Cochin State	68,717	702	695	671	641	+ 7 7	+ 17 1	+ 17 5	+ 22 328	+ 48 1
Cochin-Kanayannur	17,497	626	593	540	514	+ 11 3	+ 23 7	+ 18 9	+ 6,817	+ 65 8
Cranganur	8,899	2,557	2,523	2 470	2,318	+ 6 2	+ 16 8	+ 11 1	+ 2 416	+ 37 [illegible]
Mukundapuram ..	10,347	495	505	489	469	+ 5 5	+ 28 6	+ 12 5	+ 3,236	+ 46 7
Trichur ..	6 190	321	331	339	339	+ 9 1	+ 14 1	+ 12 6	+ 1 756	+ 40 1
Talapilly ...	18,668	1,097	1,033	961	877	+ 9 5	+ 17 9	+ 23 8	+ 6 916	+ 58 8
Chittur ...	7 196	756	796	804	769	— 1 0	+ 0 9	+ 18 8	+ 1 137	+ 18 6
CHRISTIAN										
Cochin State	262,595	2,682	2,559	2,441	2,404	+ 12 7	+ 17 6	+ 14 0	+ 88 764	+ 51 1
Cochin Kanayannur	111,174	3,979	3,886	3,836	3 849	+ 8 1	+ 14 0	+ 12 8	+ 31 252	+ 35 1
Cranganur	1,933	555	561	532	509	+ 12 8	+ 12 5	+ 6·7	+ 507	+ 35 5
Mukundapuram ..	65,821	3,130	2,887	2,802	2,715	+ 16 7	+ 23 4	+ 14 6	+ 25 757	+ 65 1
Trichur	58,729	2,816	2,638	2,513	2,437	+ 20 0	+ 22 8	+ 16 0	+ 22 295	+ 70 9
Talapilly	25,170	1,479	1,358	1,346	1,318	+ 9 8	+ 12 5	+ 15 4	+ 7 512	+ 25 5
Chittur	5,268	553	532	484	485	+ 8 5	+ 11 9	+ 13 3	+ 1 441	+ 37 6
JAIN										
Cochin State	101	1	1			— 21 7	+ 24 8	—		
Cochin Kanayannur	98	4	5			— 23 4	+ 24 6			
Trichur ..	3									
Talapilly ...										
JEW										
Cochin State	1,167	12	13	14	15	— 6	+ 3 5	— 0 4	+ 25	+ 2 2
Cochin Kanayannur	1,031	38	40	44	50	— 2	— 2 5	— 1 [illegible]	+ 9	+ 9
Mukundapuram	106	5	6	6	6	— 3 6	+ 10 0	+ 11 1	+ 16	+ 17 [illegible]
Trichur ..										
ANIMIST										
Cochin State	368	4	46	47	55	— 91 2	+ 7 2	— 3·2		
Cochin Kanayannur			6	9			— 25·0			
Mukundapuram ...	368	18	55	52		— 65 3	+ 25 7			
Trichur			19	30			— 27·9			
Talapilly			18	21			— 32 7			
Chittur			255	231			+ 16 7			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main Religion.

Age	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Jain		Jew		Animist	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5	1,[illegible]10	1,[illegible]01	1,276	1,[illegible]96	1,432	1,429	1,373	1,305	1,316	1,310	1,616	1,118
5—10	1,[illegible]07	1,[illegible]76	1,432	1,4[illegible]	1,476	1,431	1,055	606	1,072	1,110	892	892
0—15	1,[illegible]47	1,[illegible]79	1,296	1,[illegible]41	1,[illegible]02	1,316	863	1,028	1,003	1,233	909	647
15—20	900	651	915	1,000	972	910	1,507	1,029	938	729	734	1,178
20—40	3,[illegible]37	3,[illegible]	3,010	3,314	2,902	3,031	3,000	3,256	2,125	2,800	2,747	4,177
40—60	1,591	1,647	1,490	1,[illegible]	1,467	1,371	1,877	1,183	2,317	1,250	1,618	1,647
60 and over	410	421	258	271	289	443	172	232	518	603	505	823
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes

CASTE	Males number per mille aged					Females number per mille aged				
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU										
Ambalavasi	199	147	74	420	230	189	149	81	399	232
Arayan	122	212	107	396	193	152	187	61	404	196
Brahman Malayali	88	120	50	181	261	99	151	106	165	239
Do Tamil	116	163	74	59	288	168	224	80	295	235
Do Konkani	134	112	116	385	223	129	174	81	401	215
Do Others	111	119	76	442	252	104	109	63	459	265
Chalkan	158	178	118	471	115	52	143	95	510	200
Chaliyan	144	206	75	383	192	117	164	61	434	221
Chetti	129	194	75	394	208	178	144	70	489	169
Devangan	44	177	114	399	266	99	137	85	472	207
Eluttassan	133	182	77	395	210	137	167	76	450	190
Ilavan	140	201	82	396	181	126	178	75	417	209
Kaikolan	158	181	70	377	234	113	182	122	466	167
Kammalan	131	199	106	372	192	150	148	80	415	177
Kanaskan	140	160	106	397	197	187	178	76	429	180
Kaniyan	101	161	85	425	229	118	158	61	418	250
Karundan	77	306	184	281	152	230	123	158	348	141
Kshattriya Malayali	140	148	80	405	227	93	173	101	496	194
Do Paradesi	104	124	25	419	328	176	153	51	364	256
Kudumi Chetti	94	146	77	388	295	116	155	57	421	252
Kusavan	117	26	61	481	215	101	148	154	421	176
Nayar	138	76	72	420	194	125	153	85	410	227
Otta Naikan	106	77	95	421	01	86	105	61	484	264
Panan	102	143	75	480	210	96	134	118	471	181
Pandaran	141	195	74	396	194	118	161	80	421	220
Parattattan	111	118	87	427	257	187	171	77	448	167
Parayan	132	188	89	407	198	135	176	80	417	192
Pulayan	137	188	89	365	218	157	208	79	382	174
Valan	140	147	84	411	218	104	149	64	447	235
Vannan	82	198	65	338	317	114	98	181	339	278
Velan	145	169	75	388	223	132	165	91	405	207
Vonkkattalavan	184	195	74	417	183	143	194	97	353	253
Vellalan	120	165	80	374	258	149	107	61	358	25
Velutedan	144	176	87	403	190	140	184	67	415	214
Vettuvan	152	184	80	392	192	129	181	72	443	175
MUSALMAN										
Jonakan	140	196	88	438	138	149	202	91	386	172
Ravuttan	171	166	83	378	207	186	205	107	388	113
CHRISTIAN										
Anglo Indian	127	148	105	367	253	172	75	75	105	178
European			23	372	605			48	435	122
Indian Christian	148	193	86	388	185	143	186	92	398	181
JAIN	188	138	52	517	155	140	140	93	488	1 9
JEW										
Black Jew	154	76	26	421	220	138	201	78	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Jew		650	332	13	54	90	103	28	461	98
ANIMIST										
Kadan	47	122	74	597	250	40	127	45	603	182
Malayan	500	100	20	280	100	318	45	46	341	250

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

CASTES	Proportion of children. Both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 15—40	Married females aged 15—40	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDU					
Ambalavan	60	219	55	58	30
[illegible]	96	234	52	45	31
Lockman Jalwah	81	179	54	49	27
I Tamil	101	273	50	72	35
Do Kaikkal	79	189	58	53	33
Do Others	80	151	57	55	30
Chakla	68	170	57	59	33
Chakkan	77	234	60	51	35
Chetti	77	209	55	55	34
Devagna	68	197	67	44	29
Dhimmaran	78	189	55	44	31
Eluva	78	204	68	60	30
Kalinga	84	148	62	58	32
Kammalan	77	190	52	45	31
Kanakkan	74	214	63	47	30
Kaniyan	64	238	51	60	33
Karaiyan	120	250	54	60	18
Kshatriya, Malayalam	81	198	56	50	33
Do Tamil	65	183	78	70	34
Kudumbi	84	184	70	60	32
Kusavan	86	187	45	45	31
M y	71	198	48	55	37
Odaiyallan	41	115	73	55	32
Pandaram	78	253	49	53	31
Panan	90	183	48	50	31
Paradiyan	68	253	60	57	31
Paraiyan	77	194	47	45	31
Pali an	92	211	50	45	35
Valan	61	150	53	53	32
Vannan	70	174	54	51	35
Y lan	77	215	57	51	35
Y lakkattilan	91	229	41	51	37
Y lakan	73	225	60	51	32
Y ttilan	73	218	47	50	35
Velluvan	77	183	65	50	35
MUSALMAN					
Jonakan	84	223	51	48	37
Marakkan	85	219	56	50	32
CHRISTIAN					
Anglo-Indian	80	210	65	43	31
[illegible]	—	—	100	150	85
Native Christian	65	220	48	46	31
JAIN	55	190	50	50	37
JEW					
Black Jew	67	165	74	50	33
White Jew	164	429	600	67	19
ANIMIST					
Kadar	80	72	43	50	33
Malayan	139	67	50	71	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females

District and natural division "Malabar and Konkan"	Proportion of children, both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40						Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15—40			Married females aged 15—40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	67 2	65 7	66 6	177 9	170 2	179 1	10 1	11 9	9	11	9	11	30 2	32 1	30 6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—A

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females

Religions	Proportion of children, both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40						Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15—40			Married females aged 15—40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu	65	63	64	173	166	178	10	12	9	12	9	12	30	32	30
Musalman	69	68	71	179	179	189	9	9	8	8	8	8	32	33	31
Christian	73	73	72	189	180	181	10	11	9	11	9	10	31	33	32
Jain	45	18	33	115	52	100	3	5	4	3			47	59	100
Jew	63	59	56	156	155	145	15	13	17	15	18	15	33	30	31
Animist	46	60	71	112	143	177	11	7	8	6	7	5	44	37	31
All religions	67 2	65 7	66 6	177 9	170 2	179 1	10 1	11 9	9	11	9	11	30 2	32 1	30 6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Variation in population at certain age periods

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Period	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (Increase + Decrease —)					
		All ages	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State	1911—1920	+ 6 6	+ 5 8	+ 11 6	— 2 6	11 6	+ 11 5
	1901—1910	+ 13 1	+ 12 8	+ 7 9	+ 14 4	[illegible]	+ 15 [illegible]
	1891—1900	+ 12 3	+ 11 9	+ 18 4	+ 11 6	+ 11 1	+ 9 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex and natural division

Year	Number of births per 1,000 of total population — Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	18·1	18·7	17·5
1912	17·6	18·8	17·3
1913	16·1	16·6	15·7
1914	18·3	18·9	17·8
1915	18·8	18·8	17·5
1916	18·6	17·1	16·5
1917	18·4	17·0	18·4
1918	16·7	17·2	16·2
1919	18·6	18·7	14·7
1920	18·8	16·0	15·0
Total	169·1	1 731	164·6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions

Year	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population — Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	18·8	18·9	18·0
1912	15·6	18·9	14·1
1913	17·8	18·7	16·9
1914	14·1	14·7	13·5
1915	11·4	12·2	10·7
1916	11·9	11·8	10·4
1917	11·2	11·8	10·7
1918	18·1	16·4	14·0
1919	21·8	22·4	21·3
1920	14·7	15·0	13·8
Total	145·2	153·8	137·4

Note.—Subsidiary Table IX has not been prepared as the required information is not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population.

Year	Cochin State — Actual number of deaths	Cochin State — Ratio per mille
1	2	3
Cholera		
1911	5	—
1912	58	0·1
1913	1 778	1·9
1914	639	0·6
1915	16	—
1916	3	—
1917	6	—
1918	17	0·2
1919	1 612	1·9
1920	43	0·1
Small pox		
1911	279	0·2
1912	150	0·1
1913	160	0·6
1914	18	—
1915	16	—
1916	65	0·2
1917	18	—
1918	7 124	8·6
1919	1,914	2·1
1920	7[illegible]	0·1

Year	Cochin State — Actual number of deaths	Cochin State — Ratio per mille
1	2	3
Fever		
1911	867	1·1
1912	1,115	1·2
1913	1,254	1·4
1914	1,318	1·2
1915	418	0·5
1916	1,879	1·8
1917	1,844	1·7
1918	9,066	8·9
1919	8,064	8·8
1920	8 131	8·7
Other causes		
1911	10,853	11·8
1912	12,272	13·5
1913	13,179	14·4
1914	11,219	12·3
1915	9 973	10·9
1916	8,780	9·6
1917	8,177	8·5
1918	9,801	8·7
1919	11,372	12·3
1920	8 343	10·1

Note.—Figures by sex are not available

CHAPTER VI

SEX

General remarks

51 In the countries of Western Europe, the females are in excess of males, while in India the males preponderate females The western critics of Indian Census therefore are of opinion that there are *a priori* reasons for believing that the enumeration of females in India may be imperfect If the preponderance of females over males in Census returns is the test of the accuracy of Census figures, there can be no hesitation in saying that the Census of 1921 in the State has been quite accurate According to the recent Census there are 1,027 females for every 1,000 males, as against 1,007 in 1911, and the female population used to outnumber the male population ever since 1881 thereby giving collateral testimony to the accuracy of the recent Census returns This preponderance of women in successive Censuses coupled with their high education is sufficient reason for their claims to civic recognition

Proportion of sexes by Taluks

52. At the Censuses of 1891, 1901, and 1911 the females outnumbered the males in all Taluks except Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur, while according to the recent Census, same has happened to be the case in the Mukundapuram Taluk also No reason can possibly be adduced for the deficiency of females in this Taluk, except upon the supposition that influenza differentiated against females, or scarcity against males, the decrease in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk may probably be due to, as observed in the previous Census reports, the existence there of a large number of temporary male residents for business purposes, especially in Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Tripunittura and in their neighbourhood With the development of the Cochin Harbour and the consequent better facilities for trade and commerce, the males in this Taluk are likely to show a more marked increase in their number in future Censuses

Population of sexes by religion

53 Females preponderate over males among Hindus only, while males outnumber females among all other religionists In the Taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur the females among Christians preponderate over the males, and females outnumber males among Muhamadans in Talapilli and Chittur Taluks.

Age and sex

54 The age and sex statistics show a variety of features, so much so that no general inference can be safely drawn from the figures or explanation given for the different varieties. Up to the age of five there are more females than males but more boys than girls are seen during the age periods of 5 –15. The table then turns in favour of females and we find more females in the age periods of 15--35. From 35—50 there are more males than females though after 65, females are considerably in excess of males There are now five centenarians in the State of whom two are males and three females

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

General proportions of the sexes by natural Divisions and Districts.

Districts and Natural Divisions	Number of Females to 1,000 Males									
	1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
Mahals and Towns	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	1,027	1,018	1,007	977	1,004	998	989	972	980	not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.

Age	All religions			Hindus			Muslimans		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—1	1,032	1,011	1,069	1,020	1,018	1,024	1,022	1,000	937
1—2	1,007	938	949	1,006	977	938	1,049	941	961
2—3	1,001	1,001	1,006	1,001	999	1,006	947	997	961
3—4	1,036	1,032	1,043	1,049	1,041	1,047	1,017	1,015	1,070
4—5	1,030	958	953	1,052	962	1,004	970	914	947
Total 0—5	1,031	1,001	1,064	1,041	1,001	1,018	990	991	973
5—10	911	919	911	970	954	979	912	907	968
10—15	931	943	963	977	951	961	924	909	918
15—20	1,000	1,011	1,017	1,019	1,007	1,038	1,006	990	1,023
20—25	1,100	1,146	1,157	1,103	1,139	1,153	1,061	1,079	1,191
25—30	1,056	1,093	1,115	1,074	1,106	1,118	1,014	1,053	1,179
Total 0—30	1,010	1,012	1,038	1,017	1,011	1,043	993	993	1,085
30—40	913	979	1,002	910	993	1,033	902	930	949
40—50	904	941	947	907	978	1,011	853	844	815
50—60	1,043	1,07	992	1,0	1,111	1,089	931	931	879
60 and over	1,239	1,254	1,258	1,217	1,205	1,231	1,053	900	1,083
Total 30 and over	991	979	1,021	1,011	1,011	1,039	901	910	953
Total all ages Actual population	1,004	1,022	1,077	1,019	1,025	1,049	993	991	987
Total Natural population	990	997	1,018	—		—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (*cont.*)

Age	Christians			Jains			Jews			Animists		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0—1	1 043	1,009	997			500	750	1,000	864	1 016	892	438
1—2	998	1,004	944			1 000	1,222	818	545	1,441	1,521	
2—3	1 049	1 018	1,009			2 000	1 250	545	818	1 348	1 204	2,500
3—4	1,004	994	1 022			1 000	1 400	1,148	1 471	1,098	1,809	1,000
4—5	968	977	968				1 125	800	944	1,206	812	250
Total 0—5	1 011	1 000	991		2,500	750	1,169	845	962	1,192	1 066	594
5—10	965	992	966		1,333	500	1 193	1,048	1 206	978	847	882
10—15	921	921	981		357	1,400	1 032	1 101	1,271	831	955	611
15—20	971	949	966		800	1,000	1 000	1,154	759	1,140	968	1 333
20—25	1,118	1,099	1 124		545	2,667	1 239	1,837	1,140	1,593	1,444	1,471
25—30	1 022	1 066	1 088		643	300	1,075	1,556	1 389	1.072	1,118	1,250
Total 0—30	992	995	1 007		673	872	1 108	1,179	1 096	1,085	1 045	957
30—40	884	882	950		778	300	1 000	855	1,297	890	887	634
40—50	918	898	897		59	600	902	890	623	525	717	750
50—60	998	995	983			667	1,400	744	449	1,000	883	1,250
60 and over	1,067	1,178	1 132		1,000	1,000	925	1,111	1,031	849	748	600
Total 30 and over	984	939	962		486	474	1,028	885	835	774	821	723
Total all ages Actual population	974	978	993		563	741	1,075	1,058	988	977	964	859
Total all ages Natural population												

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions

Cochin State Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan" Age	All religions	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Animists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—1	1,000	1,024	937	997	500	864	438
1—2	949	958	901	944	1 000	545	
2—3	1,006	1 008	981	1 009	2 000	818	2 500
3—4	1 042	1,047	1,070	1 022	1,000	1,471	1,000
4—5	995	1 008	967	968		944	250
Total 0—5	1 004	1,018	975	991	750	962	594
5—10	974	979	960	966	500	1,206	882
10—15	963	961	916	981	1,400	1 271	611
15—20	1 017	1,038	1 023	966	1,000	759	1 333
20—25	1 167	1 195	1 101	1 124	2,667	1,140	1 471
25—30	1,158	1 184	1 179	1,088	300	1 389	1,250
Total 0—30	1 030	1 043	1 095	1,007	872	1 096	957
30—40	1 002	1 038	909	950	300	1,297	634
40—50	967	1 013	815	897	600	623	750
50—60	992	1,009	870	983	667	448	1,250
60 and over	1 256	1,831	1,003	1 132	1,000	1 031	600
Total 30 and over	1 021	1,059	885	962	474	885	723
Total all ages Actual population	1 027	1,048	967	993	741	988	859

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Number of Females per 1,000 Males for certain selected castes.

CASTE	Number of Females per 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU							
Ambalavasi	980	1,060	998	1,083	1,118	890	1,000
Arayan	839	1,043	741	666	777	939	845
Brahmin, Malayali	859	964	1,077	1,037	1,038	890	756
Do Tamil	917	1,234	1,234	1,004	703	797	743
Do Konkani	638	807	1,037	884	453	1,115	808
Do Others	488	440	439	259	776	427	493
Chakkan	850	873	867	867	736	1,118	1,448
Chakyan	827	818	793	853	603	1,083	1,145
Cherti	1,216	1,091	903	1,128	2,864	1,060	890
Devangan	1,342	3,000	1,036	1,000	2,579	1,159	1,038
Elattavan	1,066	1,093	978	1,048	1,021	1,196	908
Ilavan	1,080	960	935	998	1,069	1,173	1,290
Kaikolan	1,067	1,121	903	2,871	1,787	1,653	977
Kammalan	1,043	1,300	782	791	1,818	1,181	963
Karakkan	811	697	1,011	811	593	1,018	831
Kaniyan	1,192	1,413	1,170	849	1,291	1,118	1,300
Kavundan	795	2,194	597	693	2,474	415	693
Kshatriya, Malayali	1,099	787	882	1,253	717	1,456	810
Do Paradesi	780	1,910	900	1,300	556	682	570
Kudumi Chetti	1,037	1,294	1,196	787	804	1,218	903
Kumavan	1,137	977	1,126	2,970	2,030	771	934
Nayar	1,081	878	930	1,301	770	1,136	1,257
Otta Y Ilam	1,051	833	1,412	648	701	1,276	803
Panan	1,331	1,224	1,119	2,034	2,000	1,061	1,116
Pandaram	1,053	976	897	1,141	1,038	1,147	1,196
Pandrattan	783	838	1,103	672	1,051	684	897
Paraiyan	1,108	1,137	1,036	1,193	1,002	1,147	1,101
Pulayan	1,014	1,102	1,122	804	951	1,075	897
Valan	1,270	813	1,243	944	1,304	1,244	1,223
Vannan	866	811	290	1,619	389	836	815
Velan	974	850	931	1,173	1,181	906	903
Velakkattalavan	1,189	1,241	1,127	1,196	1,273	740	1,377
Vellalan	863	736	878	433	817	683	750
Vetuttuvan	1,139	1,102	959	878	1,191	1,187	1,460
Vettuvan	1,001	853	992	903	918	1,208	910
MUSALMAN							
Sonaka	974	1,038	1,003	1,006	759	1,343	1,319
Ravuttan	850	924	1,033	1,055	642	940	463
CHRISTIAN							
Anglo-Indian	963	1,169	1,011	819	954	917	584
European	333	—	—	1,000	1,000	800	442
Indian Christian	894	900	973	1,052	996	1,084	976
JAIN	711	750	50	1,333	1,000	800	667
JEW							
Black Jew	950	833	2,200	3,000	608	1,107	50
White Jew	1,040	—	175	1,000	—	27,000	8,000
ANIMIST							
Kadan	851	714	597	545	1,003	725	621
Malayan	890	561	4,000	2,000	1,143	1,000	2,200

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the period 1896—1900, 1901—1910, and 1911—1921

YEAR	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Difference between columns 2 and 3 (excess of latter over former + defect —)	Difference between columns 5 and 6 (excess of latter over former + defect —)	Difference between columns 4 and 7 (excess of former over latter + defect —)	Number of female births per 1000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1000 male deaths
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1896	3 813	3 538	7,351	3 207	2 613	5 820	— 275	— 591	+ 1 531	928	814
1897	6,016	4 917	10,933	5,182	4 203	9 385	— 1 099	— 979	+ 1 548	817	811
1898	2,843	2 713	5 556	4 793	4 049	8 842	— 100	— 744	— 3,286	955	[illegible]
1899	2 731	2 627	5 358	2,811	2 137	4 948	— 104	— 674	+ 410	962	760
1900	3,042	3 039	6 081	3 159	2,630	5 789	— 3	— 529	+ 292	999	[illegible]
Total 1896—1900	18 445	16 864	35 309	19 152	15 632	34 784	— 1 581	— 3 520	— 525	91	816
1901	2,693	2 574	5 267	3 671	2 775	6 446	— 119	— 896	— 1 179	956	755
1902	2 846	2 941	5 787	4 191	3 163	7 354	+ 95	— 1 028	— 1 567	1 033	755
1903	3 440	3 492	6 932	4 286	3 521	7 807	+ 52	— 765	— 875	1 015	[illegible]
1904	3,787	3 632	7 419	3 965	3 228	7 193	— 155	— 737	+ 226	959	814
1905			7 975			8 455			— 480		
1906			8 345			8 020			+ 325		
1907			8 885			12 960			— 4 075		
1908	3 998	3 881	7 879			12 005	— 117		— 4 126	971	
1909	7 816	7 697	15 513			10 738	— 119		+ 4 775	974	
1910	8 210	7 574	15 784			10 946	— 636		+ 4 838	923	
Total 1901—1910			89,786			91 924			— 2 138		
1911	8 556	8 046	16,602	6 950	5 926	11 876	— 510	— 824	+ 4 726	941	870
1912	8,391	7,940	16 331	7 286	6 513	13 799	— 451	— 773	+ 2 532	946	[illegible]
1913	7,581	7 240	14 821	8 575	7 791	16 369	— 341	— 784	— 1 548	[illegible]	[illegible]
1914	8,647	8 192	16 839	6 716	6 268	12 984	— 45	— 505	+ 3 855	947	[illegible]
1915	8,150	8 079	16 529	5 560	4 926	10 486	— 871	— 634	— 6 043	[illegible]	[illegible]
1916	7 808	7 608	15,416	5 254	4 783	10 037	— 200	— 471	+ 5 379	974	910
1917	7 769	7 632	15 401	5 298	4 999	10 297	— 137	— 179	+ 5 104	982	[illegible]
1918	7 848	7 480	15 328	7 388	6 462	13 850	— 368	— 926	— 1 478	953	75
1919	6 956	6 776	13 732	10 299	9 813	20 112	— 180	— 486	— 6 380	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	7 289	6 927	14 216	7 134	6 344	13 478	— 362	— 790	+ 738	950	[illegible]
Total 1911—1920	79,295	75,920	155 215	69,980	63 308	133 288	— 3,375	— 6,672	+ 21 927	957	[illegible]

NOTE —Figures for the years prior to 1895 are not available since the registration of births and deaths was introduced only in 1895 Figures for the columns left blank are also not available

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

55. In writing this Chapter I have prominently kept in view the Census Commissioner's instruction that "on the present occasion the discussion should be primarily based on the statistics and should be confined to such aspects of the general subject as arise out of the figures or are connected with them as influences explanatory of the variations." All that can possibly be said on the subject of marriage has been said in the previous Census reports, and there has been no modification during the last ten years in the attitude of the different communities towards marriage, divorce, etc. The most noteworthy feature to be mentioned here is the passing of a social legislation legalising the marriage among Nayars in the State. Till the passing of this Act the Nayar Sambandhams were not recognised in Law Courts though socially they were considered to be valid. The leading Nayars desired to remove this anomaly and represented their case to the Government. The Cochin Nayar Regulation XIII of 1095 legalising marriage and its dissolution was accordingly enacted during the decade. The Christian Civil Marriage Regulation was also passed into law during the decade.

In reduction.

56. Imperial Table VII gives the statistics of civil condition by age, sex and religion while Imperial Table XIV gives similar statistics for selected castes and tribes.

Reference to statistics.

57. Of the male population in the State 57·8 per cent and of females 45·2 per cent are unmarried. There are 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers that is, for every widower there are 4 widows in the State. With reference to age the males return 41 per 100 as single at the ages below 15 the proportions for females being 39 per 100. In the reproductive age period of 15—40 unmarried males form 16·5 per cent of the total number of males, while unmarried females form only 6·6 per cent. but at the ages of 40 and over the unmarried males form ·4 per cent. and females ·3 per cent. of their respective total strength. There are only 18 widow girls for every ten thousand girls at the age period of 10—15 and one boy widower for the same number. A widower especially a young widower during one Census, will be a married man and not a widower at the next Census. Similarly in the case of young widows where widow marriage is not prohibited, a widow of one Census may not be a widow at the next Census. These figures also include persons divorced, majority of whom will sooner or later get married. The figures therefore lose much of their importance. All that can be said is that on the night of 18th March 1921 there were 8,374 widows and 16,867 widowers. Comparison with other Provinces and States is not possible as latest figures on the subject for the decade have not been received. It may however be safely inferred, from knowledge of conditions prevailing in the State that universality of marriage juvenile marriage and enforced widowhood are not certainly more perceptible in Cochin than elsewhere.

Main features of the statistics.

58. Of the total number of Hindus in the State, of and about the age of ten, it is seen that out of 43,113 males 43,109 or 99·9 per cent are unmarried, and of 42,214 females of the same age period 42,137 or 99·8 per cent. unmarried. Among Christians of the same age 99·99 per cent of males and 99·91 per cent of females are unmarried, while among

Variations by religion.

Muhamadans 99 94 per cent of males and 99 81 per cent of females are unmarried, The widows among the Hindus come to 8 9 per cent of the total number of Hindus, while among Christians and Muhamadans to 6 1 per cent and 6 per cent respectively The large number of widows among Hindus is due to prohibition of widow marriage among Brahmans, but the reason for a large number of Christian widows especially girl widows is not understood There are no widowers or widows in the age group 4—5

Education and marriage

59 Higher education among women was unheard of even some 30 years ago, but the old order of things has completely changed and women along with men have now begun to prosecute their studies for higher education This has also awakened in the women of the State a consciousness of their ability to earn a livelihood independent of their husbands, and the facilities given by the State towards the achievement of their laudable object to become educated, has lessened the marriage rate and probably early widowhood also During the last decade the number of female teachers has increased by 108 per cent, while the number of girls undergoing education has increased by nearly 14,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each census [illegible]

Religion	Sex	Age	Unmarried 1921	Unmarried 1911	Unmarried 1901	Married 1921	Married 1911	Married 1901	Widowed 1921	Widowed 1911	Widowed 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL RELIGIONS	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—15	977	35	995	2	5	5	—	—	—
		15—20	913	891	903	73	109	96	2	4	2
		20—40	231	31	301	736	784	718	40	43	31
		40—60	24	21	30	942	903	923	112	107	113
		60 and over	2	1	17	830	673	672	298	301	310
		Not stated			395			525	—	—	81
		ALL AGES	373	342	373	331	400	333	41	33	33
	Females	0—	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5—10	979	977	994	1	2	2	—	—	—
		10—15	814	930	950	85	66	78	1	3	3
		15—20	485	404	431	490	574	545	26	31	31
		20—40	95	47	70	819	861	803	129	152	151
		40—60	18	11	10	831	879	845	653	810	837
		60 and over	12	8	4	180	190	117	830	853	879
		Not stated		—	811			420	—	—	333
		ALL AGES	432	435	458	390	407	387	158	158	157
HINDU	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—15	977	990	995	2	4	5	—	—	—
		15—20	823	9	918	65	87	81	2	4	2
		20—40	259	231	290	687	729	697	41	37	33
		40—60	24	15	41	856	868	847	116	107	102
		60 and over	20	15	19	653	656	675	297	301	300
		Not stated			847		—	611	—	—	195
		ALL AGES	378	343	331	330	337	378	41	40	33
	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5—10	973	977	994	2	3	2	—	—	—
		10—15	814	901	913	81	91	85	5	8	2
		15—20	476	410	417	478	544	529	26	30	34
		20—40	84	49	6	751	801	778	153	146	127
		40—60	18	11	21	830	859	858	585	830	841
		60 and over	12	7	4	139	139	111	850	870	885
		Not stated			879			294	—	—	318
		ALL AGES	429	433	435	337	402	339	114	173	129
MUSALMAN	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5—10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—15	977	993	995	3	5	5	—	—	—
		15—20	947	936	81	50	70	61	3	4	1
		20—40	237	215	233	691	775	711	29	37	31
		40—60	18	11	18	914	917	907	71	70	73
		60 and over	12	8	11	783	720	780	223	230	208
		Not stated	—	—	640	—	—	400	—	—	—
		ALL AGES	325	313	379	377	331	376	28	28	28
	Females	0—	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5—10	975	1,000	993	2	—	—	—	—	—
		10—15	811	81	917	81	73	81	1	1	1
		15—20	456	40	414	535	5 1	5.6	18	27	30
		20—40	5	1 1	1	874	8 9	877	126	121	112
		40—60	18	1	1	877	8	8	494	491	501
		60 and over	12	8	8	182	177	107	808	831	890
		Not stated			—			173	—	—	607
		ALL AGES	467	46	431	351	467	33	179	133	131
CHRISTIAN	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5—10	1,000	9	1,000	—	1	—	—	—	—
		10—15	996	9 3	99	4	7	—	—	—	—
		15—20	918	8	8 1	83	134	8	4	4	1
		20—40	213	1 2	1	751	21	809	31	23	23
		40—60	33	21	20	843	0	51	112	116	127
		60 and over	21	14	1	543	657	644	319	325	210
		Not stated			3.0	—	—	7.0	—	—	—
		ALL AGES	333	333	343	312	411	400	33	36	33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(contd.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1 000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last three Censuses

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHRISTIAN	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		5—10	1 000	996	998		1	2		1	1
		10—15	963	921	931	37	78	65	8	9	9
		15—20	483	368	391	509	628	597	94	85	80
		20—40	55	12	46	851	873	861	421	176	489
		40—60	20	15	12	559	529	490	801	205	856
		60 and over	12	10	3	187	185	111			200
		Not stated			200			600			
		ALL AGES	482	459	467	396	419	405	122	122	128
JAIN	Males	0—5	1 000	1 000	1,000						
		5—10	1 000	1 000							
		10—15	800	929			71		200		
		15—20	714	1,000		286					
		20—40	261	146	500	696	781	500	43	73	
		40—60			1,000	625	875		375	125	
		60 and over				1 000	500			500	
		ALL AGES	500	345	750	414	586	250	86	69	
	Females	0—5	1,000	1,000							
		5—10	1,000	1 000			600				
		10—15	1 000	400		1 000	1 000	1 000			
		15—20				929	885			115	
		20—40	71			400			600	1,000	
		40—60							1 000	1,000	
		60 and over									
		ALL AGES	395	225		512	673	1 000	93	102	
JEW	Males	0—5	1,000	1,000	1 000						
		5—10	1,000	1 000	1,000						
		10—15	1,000	1 000	1 000						
		15—20	966	912	1,000	34	58	573	31	37	13
		20—40	406	377	896	563	586	810	140	130	746
		40—60	29	60		831	810	825	312	278	150
		60 and over		28	25	688	631				
		ALL AGES	555	566	573	387	350	381	58	54	46
	Females	0—5	1 000	1 000	1,000						
		5—10	1 000	1,000	1,000						
		10—15	933	969	998	67	31	1		17	31
		15—20	500	583	822	500	400	517		83	101
		20—40	128	150	79	823	767	820	49	720	861
		40—60	14	10	10	531	670	529	452	755	875
		60 and over	30	25		182	50	135	755	825	
		ALL AGES	469	432	418	412	422	412	119	136	170
ANIMIST	Male	0—5	1 000	1 000	1 000						
		5—10	1 000	1,000	1 000						
		10—15	1 000	992	992		8	8			
		15—20	1 000	915	879		[illegible]	115			
		20—40	189	181	155	705	[illegible]	[illegible]	108	2	40
		40—60		11	25	958	[illegible]	[illegible]	62	[illegible]	110
		60 and over				700	726	742	300	20	[illegible]
		ALL AGES	485	520	535	449	451	427	66	29	38
	Females	0—5	1 000	1 000	1 000						
		5—10	1 000	1 000	997						
		10—15	909	918	93	91	82	7			5
		15—20	350	365	447	650	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	10	6
		20—40	71	[illegible]	73	573	[illegible]	621	56	[illegible]	100
		40—60	36	11	19	643	[illegible]	71	321	[illegible]	[illegible]
		60 and over		19		167	[illegible]	175	533	737	[illegible]
		ALL AGES	335	415	457	553	472	422	112	110	111

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

I. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

MALES.

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0—4			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
Malabar and Kochin	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions	578	381	41	1,000			1,000			997	3		419	521	60	25	836	139
Hindu	578	396	44	1,000			1,000			997	3		438	500	54	27	833	141
Muslim	533	377	90	1,000			1,000			997	3		437	510	53	13	853	134
Christian	530	355	15	1,000			2,000			996	4		365	500	34	23	823	154
Jain	500	414	86	1,000			1,000			800		200	307	600	93		667	333
Jew	533	287	80	1,000			2,000			1,000			345	472	83	24	825	173
Animist	633	412	58	1,000			1,000			1,000			298	504	90		901	129

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(*cont.*)

II. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

FEMALES.

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0—4			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
Malabar and Kochin	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions	433	398	158	1,000			999	1		948	50	2	160	780	110	18	413	579
Hindu	433	387	174	1,000			999	1		934	64	2	164	772	164	18	379	603
Muslim	467	394	139	1,000			999	1		948	51	1	143	754	103	13	412	575
Christian	473	398	125	1,000			999	1		962	38		127	770	73	18	408	574
Jain	133	812	55	1,000			1,000			1,000			67	933			833	167
Jew	467	412	118	1,000			1,000			933	67		195	705	80	19	431	537
Animist	333	553	112	1,000			1,000			900	100		132	811	55	10	539	412

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion

Religion and age	Males			Female		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions						
0—10	2 772			2 667		
10—15	1,310	4		1 163	68	2
15—40	1 651	2 186	120	663	3,017	253
40 and over	48	1 615	291	30	812	1 125
Hindu						
0—10	2,713			2 575	3	
10—15	1 283	3		1,101	76	2
15—40	1,711	2 151	135	683	2 981	520
40 and over	51	1,647	303	30	810	1 219
Musalman						
0—10	2 808	1		2 808	2	
10—15	1,384	4		1 218	67	1
15—40	1,729	2 135	92	598	3 185	452
40 and over	29	1,632	191	23	683	951
Christians						
0—10	2 905			2,862	1	
10—15	1 358	5		1,295	50	
15—40	1 496	2 297	93	623	3 062	[illegible]
40 and over	42	1 528	266	32	850	[illegible]
Jain						
0—10	2,414			2 093		
10—15	689		172	1 628		
15—40	1,897	3,101	17	233	4,651	
40 and over		1 035	517		165	[illegible]
Jew						
0—10	2 419			2 621		
10—15	1 005			1 207	56	
15—40	2 062	1 567	85	828	3,2[illegible]	172
40 and over	68	2,300	191	31	776	1 017
Animist						
0—10	2 175			2 000		
10—15	910			588	59	
15—40	1,161	2 021	101	706	4 [illegible] 3	23
40 and over		1 868	253	59	1,118	82[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions

Natural Division and Religion	Number of Females per 1 000 Males														
	All ages			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over		
'Malabar and Konkan'	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pe[illegible]															
Cochin State															
All Religions	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hindu	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Musalman	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 000	1 000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jew	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Animist	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Distribution by civil condition of 100 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	Distribution of 1000 males of each age by civil condition																			
	All ages			0–5			5–12			15–20			20–40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE.																		
Hindu																		
Ambalavasi	600	312	40	1,000			1,000			981	19		410	519	42	106	730	155
Arayan	611	337	52	1,000			1,000			981	19		512	471	17	19	814	165
Brahman Malayali	512	42	46	1,000			1,000			968	32		356	600	44	20	832	78
do Tamil	491	178	30	1,000			1,000			968	41		302	778	20	31	845	81
do Konkani	653	290	57	1,000			1,000			930	49		813	177	20	37	741	212
do Others	610	403	45	1,000			1,000			991	14		830	755	17	178	731	71
Chakkiyar	691	255	63	1,000			1,000			930	69	1	890	895	33	103	830	307
Chalivan	609	370	67	1,000			1,000			974	33		19	770	37	47	850	114
Chetti	514	416	40	1,000			993	5		911	89	5	530	749	63	8	826	165
Devanga	4	34	15	1,000			1,000			847	141		778	600	127	119	834	187
Eluttachan	655	405	43	1,000			1,000			977	21	2	917	741	42	12	818	169
Ezhava	5	376	50	1,000			1,000			970	30		811	756	33	19	835	146
Kadakkal	512	411	47	1,000			1,000			958	41		815	717	60	17	818	161
Kammalan	5	395	53	1,000			1,000			970	40		839	743	41	30	801	159
Karuthan	700	251	41	1,000			1,000			909	91		816	670	41	31	821	148
Kas	544	405	51	1,000			1,000			900	100		791	677	32	45	790	172
Kavundan	614	301	57	1,000			1,000			871	127			1,000			913	87
Kshatriya, Malayali	600	351	5	1,000			1,000			917	78		412	478	50	68	797	135
do Parakkal	400	468	70	1,000			1,000			919	1		891	614	81	85	797	149
Kudumbi Chetti	450	501	49	1,000			1,000			945	70	5	119	803	81	87	818	135
Kusavan	417	501	54	1,000			1,000			4	11	9	1	740	62	11	811	148
Nair	630	31	56	1			1,000			921	9		441	511	37	47	779	171
Odiyanthan	450	504	46	1,000			1,000			94	1		1	900	79	30	818	150
Panan	600	417	33	1			1,000			920	71		237	654	107	48	802	150
Pandaram	572	112	34	1,000			997	3		971	29		113	800	4	45	861	94
Panditharam	600	420	41	1,000			1,000			893	107		500	653	37	11	877	111
Parayan	610	403	53	1,000			1,000			1	8		177	711	62	17	806	177
Pulayan	617	407	45	1,000			1,000			967	30	3	173	771	6	10	847	143
Valan	637	425	38	1,000			1,000			962	37		253	718	47	10	811	80
Vannan	623	401	203	1,000			1,000			41	57		89	315	621	15	815	170
Velan	5	370	77	1,000			1,000			937	61	3	179	721	79	21	821	158
Vellattanjiravan	577	397	63	1,000			1,000			973	27		291	651	48	41	734	155
Vellalan	472	37	31	1			1,000			9	8	2	8	833	59	21	898	76
Vettuvan	5	371	40	1,000			1,000			941	1		272	677	51	40	806	141
Vettuvan	573	3	11	1,000			1,000			951	47	2	215	733	45	15	847	140
Muslim.																		
Jonakan	6	37	21	1,000			1,000			973	17		21	73	21	17	879	104
Ravuttan	561	400	3	1,000			1,000			9	31		121	717	41	19	848	131
Christian																		
Anglo-Indian	6	273	19	1,000			1,000			9			760	211	1	37	700	84
Europe	22	6						1					67	6		3	1	
Native Christian	5	3	3	1,000			1,000				3	1	300	7		32	721	126
Jews.																		
Jew	5	111	4	1,000			1,000			9	200	100	4	6		1	667	333
Jew	5			1,000			1,000			9			1,000				1,000	
Jacobite.																		
Kadan	571	14		1,000			1,000			1,000			270		134		911	91
Muppan	5	1	63	1,000			1,000			1			1		11		667	333

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(*cont.*)

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0—5			5—12			12—20			20—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE																		
Hindu																		
Ambalasavasi	433	357	210	1000			993	7		621	351	28	68	702	203	23	350	621
Aryan	443	435	122	1000			1000			630	359	11	28	836	136	20	590	390
Brahmin, Malayali	372	428	200	1000			850	120		188	588	24	135	711	156	9	335	656
do Tamil	437	421	139	1000			981	19		398	643	19	1	841	159		570	430
do Konkani	365	423	212	1000			991	9		374	610	16	14	831	155	3	256	741
do Others	278	525	197	1000			957	43		280	700	20	43	831	126	0	423	571
Chakkan	857	500	143	1000			1000			529	451	20	66	724	210	48	642	310
Chalivan	536	411	53	1000			1000			986	14		279	690	31	77	733	190
Chetti	420	385	195	1000			953	47		389	586	25	58	665	307	13	349	638
Devangan	472	448	80	1000			1000			478	522		314	529	157	45	750	205
Ezhuttassan	431	406	163	1000			998	2		610	368	22	67	777	156	12	426	562
Iluvan	451	383	163	1000			998	2		761	226	10	68	824	108	13	377	610
Kaikolan	449	425	126	1000			997	3		649	344	7	121	731	144	4	547	449
Kammalan	468	387	145	1000			995	5		718	270	12	79	797	124	16	498	576
Kanakkan	471	382	147	1000			996	4		722	263	15	69	793	138	21	426	550
Kaniyan	459	329	212	1000			985	15		609	354	37	230	562	203	15	397	588
Kavundan	729	211	60	1000			1000			945	55		9	929	62	26	561	413
Kshatriya, Malayali	366	474	160	1000			1000			519	472	9	159	693	148	16	496	488
do Paradesi	403	449	148	1000			1000			458	542		20	980		22	400	578
Kudumi Chetti	323	451	226	1000			965	34	1	366	587	47	17	763	220	9	416	575
Kusavan	445	451	104	1000			985	15		598	400	2	45	841	114	19	567	414
Nayar	417	367	216	1000			996	4		725	257	18	75	748	177	11	320	669
Ottanlakan	316	448	206	1000			992	8		657	326	17	115	692	163	12	465	523
Panan	372	419	179	1000			990	10		443	516	41	56	760	184	18	378	604
Pandaran	420	369	211	1000			993	7		695	289	15	36	595	368	14	572	415
Panditattan	473	425	102	1000			1000			471	500	29	170	707	123	21	628	351
Paravan	449	421	130	1000			997	3		663	326	11	68	811	121	12	526	462
Pulayan	492	365	143	1000			999	1		669	316	16	55	797	148	8	495	557
Valan	390	430	180	1000			997	3		677	322	21	73	790	137	21	490	549
Vannan	535	313	152	1000			1000			894	106		149	518	333	120	603	277
Velan	457	418	125	1000			992	8		595	391	14	77	773	151	10	587	397
Velakkattalavan	500	301	199	1000			991	9		662	321	17	112	631	257	25	408	567
Vellan	359	438	203	1000			978	22		668	307	25	31	653	313	4	651	345
Veluttedan	423	365	212	1000			995	4		622	352	26	125	658	217	14	411	575
Vettuvan	457	451	92	1000			995	5		716	272	13	73	886	41	29	541	430
Musalman																		
Jonakan	503	356	141	1000			998	2		830	151	19	58	810	132	19	423	558
Ravuttan	542	407	51	1000			992	8		814	186		35	995	57	47	653	295
Christian																		
Anglo Indian	507	416	77	1000			1000			579	351	60	144	855	31	104	555	341
European	174	739	87							1000			111	889		85	790	125
Indian Christian	481	396	123	1000			993	7		719	275	6	74	852	94	16	4	516
Jew	395	512	93	1000			1000			664	336		71	929			237	663
Jew																		

CHAPTER VIII

LITERACY

60. The system of dividing the population into literate and illiterate introduced in 1901 was continued at the present Census and it was laid down in the instructions for the Census staff that a person should be regarded as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise. In the case of students also the above rule was observed. No record was made of the vernacular language or script in which each person was literate.

The meaning of the word literate.

61 Statistics of education by religion and age are given in Imperial Table VIII and of education by selected castes and races in Imperial Table IX. Subsidiary Tables I to VII appended to the Chapter will illustrate the main features.

Reference to statistics.

62. According to the Census returns the number of persons able to read and write is 181 410 of whom 152,090 are males and 29,320 females, as against 130,093 111 146 and 27 937 respectively in 1911 In other words in every 1 000 of the total population 185 are literate, as against 141 in 1911 In every 1 000 males 274 are literate and in an equal number of females 99 are literate as against 213 and 61 respectively in 1911 The figures showing the extent of literacy for other States and Provinces are given in the margin.

Extent of literacy

Number of literates in 1000 in 1911	Males	Females
Cochin	274	99
Travancore	211	160
Madras	200	49
Coorg & Canara	151	24
Mysore	6	11
Madras City	53	174
Pondicherry	141	11
Baroda	110	49
Mysore	114	12
Hyderabad	37	6

63 The tables give the figures for literacy by four age periods, namely 0—10, 10 15 15—20, and 20 and over The disparity between the number of literate males and that of literate females is not so very striking as in 1911 For every 100 literate males, there are in the State 37 literate females, as against 20 according to the previous Census, then by showing a rapid increase in female education

Literacy by age and sex

64 In point of literacy the Jains stand at the head of all religionists, the literates among them numbering nearly 36 per hundred 33 being males and the rest females These are closely followed by Jews among whom there are 28 literate persons per hundred 19 being males and the rest females. Excepting the Jains the Muhammadans come in In point of literacy as there are only 9 persons out of every hundred who are literate eight being males and the rest females. Among Hindus the literates number 16 per hundred 10 being males and the rest females. While among Christians there are 26 literates for every hundred persons 19 being males and the rest females. The low percentage of literacy among the Hindus is on account of the backward condition of those sections of the Hindus who are on the lowest rungs of the ladder in the social scale such as, Pulayans, Parayans, Huvans, Kammalans, etc.

Literacy by religion.

Literacy in English

65 There are now in the State 18,006 persons who can read and write English Of these 14,730 are males and 3,276 females There were only 10,512 persons who were literate in English at the Census of 1911 The literates in English therefore come to 30 5 in a thousand males and 6 6 in an equal number of females as against 20 and 3 1 respectively in 1911 As in the previous decades, the progress is most marked among Tamil Brahmans, Malayalee-Kshatriyas, Nayars and Indian Christians The Nambudiris also have advanced considerably in this respect There were only 7 in a thousand who were literate in English in 1911, there are now 25 in one thousand It is curious to note that among Velakattalavans (Barber caste) there are six females literate in English while there are only four among males

Progress of Education

66 In olden days primary education was conducted in *Pial* Schools by Eluttassans, the hereditary village school masters Every village contained many such schools according to the size and importance of the village The education was then given free, each pupil having to contribute only three pies to half an anna and half a measure of rice every fortnight Primary or elementary education was brought under Government only in 1890, and these village schools then gradually began to disappear The Education Code of Cochin came into force on the 15th June 1911 It has therefore now been working for 10 years Boys' Schools have since increased by 64 per cent and Girls' Schools by 43 per cent Two Colleges are now imparting higher education as against one in 1911. Upper Secondary Schools have doubled in number and Lower Secondary Schools have increased by 79 4 per cent, while Primary Schools have increased by 65 6 per cent As against one school for every village, there are now practically two 12 9 per cent of the males and 6 per cent of the females are now at school as against 7 1 and 3 1 respectively in 1911 16,688 pupils of the backward classes are now receiving instruction as against 3,256 in 1911 Girls numbering 24,131 are undergoing instruction in various schools as against 10,365 at the beginning of the decade There are now 7 Girls' High Schools in the State The more useful and important system of education given in these institutions has more than compensated for the disappearance of the old *Pial* Schools

Statistics of the Educational department

67 Subsidiary Table VII gives the number of the institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational department One-sixth of the gross revenue of the State is now spent on education From Rs 2,79,000 at the beginning of the decade the expenditure on education has now gone up to Rs 9 5 lakhs The results of the University Examinations are given in Subsidiary Table VIII Statistics of students who go outside the State for their degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine Engineering, etc., are not available

Books and newspapers

68 The Draft Regulation for the compulsory registration of books now under the consideration of Government, has not yet come into law and it is not accordingly possible to ascertain the extent of literary activity in Cochin The number and circulation of newspapers and magazines published in the State are given in Subsidiary Table IX There are no Vernacular or English daily newspapers in the State, there are, however seven Malayalam weeklies and one English weekly and Latin monthly

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age sex and religion

RELIGION	Number per mille who are literate: All ages			0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		Number per mille who are literate in Malayalam			Number per mille who are literate in English		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions	183	274	97	35	22	251	120	329	174	307	115	818	730	901	18	30	7
Hindu ...	165	264	72	32	20	237	113	321	152	307	79	833	745	921	19	35	5
Muslims	85	155	14	10	1	90	30	170	38	261	19	915	817	992	3	6	
Christ ...	222	350	173	45	25	347	263	475	253	735	308	723	652	817	32	25	11
European including Armenian ...	989	907	913	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	990	800	91	93	87	848	909	826
Anglo-Indian ...	953	975	920	904	901	1,000	833	917	444	973	448	716	750	650	138	182	120
Indian Christian	262	351	172	43	25	345	200	477	332	818	300	733	828	629	31	21	10
Jain ...	356	470	70	286	...	200	143	714	...	918	100	644	451	930	46	82	13
Jew ...	273	390	170	21	20	333	100	387	277	545	250	722	630	881	37	63	11
Animist ...	8	70	0	...	...	...	...	67	...	9	10	992	900	991	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literacy by age sex and locality

District and Natural Division Malabar and Kanara	Number per mille who are literate: All ages			0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cochin State ...	183	274	99	35	22	251	120	329	174	307	113

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by religion, sex and locality

District and Natural Division Malabar and Kanara	Number per mille who are literate: Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Jain		Jew		Animist	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	255	72	15	15	0	173	500	70	300	176	10	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

English Literacy by age, sex and locality

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10 000															
	1921										1911		1901		1891	
	0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		All ages		All ages		All ages		All ages	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cochin State	11	8	233	121	727	201	389	57	[illegible]	66	199	31	108	12	26	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Progress of literacy since 1881

District and Natural Divisions "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER OF LITERATE									
	All ages 10 and over									
	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State	365	329	302	370		127	79	59	62	

District and Natural Divisions "Malabar and Konkan"	PER MILLE											
	15—20						20 and over					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1201	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cochin State	359	303	282	174	101	77	397	367	313	113	73	53

NOTE —Out of a population of 600 278, there were 10,752 persons returned literate in 1881 Figures by sex and age are not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Education by caste.

CASTE	Number per 1 000 who are literate						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English					
	1921			1911			1921			1911		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU												
[illegible]	412	628	187	401	610	150	793	1,368	211	420	708	131
[illegible]	122	192	46	107	160	18	23	35	4	6	4	8
[illegible]	413	670	173	425	653	193	1,244	1,891	7	73	110	—
[illegible]	223	12	16	420	631	1	1,443	2,677	149	1,842	2,470	122
[illegible]	223	279	84	230	362	4	722	1,336	9	600	703	48
[illegible]	133	163	140	251	478	17	637	1,120	257	361	489	34
[illegible]	422	94	211	231	621	133	1,081	1,842	120	520	1,515	80
[illegible]	114	19	2	111	110	30	108	194	—	38	73	—
[illegible]	131	27	47	—	—	—	185	150	40	—	—	—
[illegible]	73	7	7	—	—	—	185	350	9	—	—	—
[illegible]	227	41	87	53	153	1	814	1,013	113	4	9	—
[illegible]	128	31	30	105	196	17	48	73	10	13	25	8
[illegible]	106	195	33	92	124	19	33	51	7	14	37	1
[illegible]	97	201	7	91	179	1	71	122	4	20	60	—
[illegible]	123	273	—	107	205	9	13	22	2	9	4	—
[illegible]	41	71	6	19	33	9	—	—	—	4	8	8
[illegible]	371	55	177	372	651	123	44	101	—	8	16	—
Kayastha	43	69	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khatriya Mahwali	372	6	607	679	1	293	1,333	2,412	473	1,125	2,071	236
Do. Parchal	333	1	159	376	613	61	183	1,000	67	459	923	—
Kochar Chetti	83	179	6	43	81	3	9	14	4	8	11	—
Kolian	23	4	1	8	14	1	26	50	—	—	—	—
[illegible]	318	433	205	271	413	127	230	420	178	346	434	65
[illegible]	62	11	12	23	34	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pandaram	64	107	24	67	104	9	23	50	11	8	12	—
Pandithalai	100	18	23	77	121	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
	214	373	59	151	271	13	92	102	71	39	52	—
[illegible]	7	12	3	9	4	—	1	—	9	—	—	—
[illegible]	8	16	8	5	9	—	—	7	—	—	1	—
[illegible]	117	204	7	100	153	14	23	52	4	10	10	—
[illegible]	131	193	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[illegible]	181	225	63	112	231	10	13	25	—	6	11	—
[illegible]	165		56	110	[illegible]	37	31	21	35	9	18	—
[illegible]	311	3	100	196	371	30	401	604	19	302	594	13
[illegible]	110	7	74	101	1	34	21	6	9	9	19	—
[illegible]	3	1	3	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSLIMAN												
[illegible]	63	123	7	73	125	6	13	22	1	10	19	—
[illegible]	129	17	12	73	113	4	64	116	10	31	43	—
CHRISTIAN												
[illegible]	219	[illegible]	220	184	301	[illegible]	1,387	1,51	1,6	1,23	1,0	1,403
[illegible]	302	7	13	243	37	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	51	9,71	9,643	9,000
[illegible]	323	1	172	313	313	1	2,5	30	101	116	196	46
[illegible]	336	3	0				615	17	455		—	—
[illegible]	278	203	176	127	213	6	461	64	207	832	825	149
MISCELLANEOUS												
[illegible]	7	1	6									
[illegible]	11	22	—	0 4	—	0 3		—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department

Class of Institution	1921 Number of Institutions	1921 Number of Scholars	1911 Number of Institutions	1911 Number of Scholars	1901 Number of Institutions	1901 Number of Scholars	1891 † Number of Institutions		1891 Number of Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
Second Grade Colleges	2	438	1	182	1	57	Second Grade College	1	455
High Schools	28	2,574	13	1,246	8	804	High School	1	373
Lower Secondary Schools	61	6 731	21	2,646	19	1 696	Anglo Vernacular schools	26	2,062
Primary Schools	1,026	79 381	969	46,550	875	29,189	Vernacular Schools	76	4,683
Special Schools, such as Technical and Industrial Schools	21	1,041	11	698	*386	7,904	Palace Schools	2	25
							Hebrew School	1	37
Total	1,138	90,215	1,015	51,322	1,289	39,600		107	7,635

* Includes schools where the Koran, music, etc , are taught

† Classification of schools was different in 1891

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

Main results of University examinations

Examination	1921 Candidates	1921 Passed	1911 Candidates	1911 Passed	1901 Candidates	1901 Passed	1891 Candidates	1891 Passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Entrance Examination	532	234	878	102	133	41	27	16
F A or Intermediate Examination	156	80	55	27	17	11	18	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX

Number and circulation of newspapers, etc

Language	Class of newspaper (daily, weekly, etc)	1921 No	1921 Circulation	1911 No	1911 Circulation	1901 No	1901 Circulation	1891 No	1891 Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malayalam	Weekly	7	5,850	3	2,675				
English	Do	1	400				--	---	---
Anglo Vernacular	Do	1	500			--			
Malayalam	Bi monthly			1	280				
Do	Monthly	10	4,875	7	5,200				
Do and Sanskrit	Do		--	1	600				
Do Latin and English	Do	1	200						
English and Latin	Do	1	1,000						
Latin	Do	1	1,000						
Malayalam	Once in two months			1	320		--		
English	Quarterly	1	650						---
	Total --	23	14,475	13	9,075				

CHAPTER IX

LANGUAGE

Languages spoken

69 Languages spoken in the State are recorded in Imperial Table X while the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter exhibit the main facts in proportional and condensed forms. 29 languages spoken in Cochin have been recorded at the present Census. The number of speakers of each language counts from ·0009 per cent to 90·2 per cent. of the total population. These are arranged under three main groups, viz. A—Vernaculars of India, B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and C—European languages. Vernaculars of India are sub-divided into Vernacular of the State and Vernaculars foreign to the State. The Provincial Table Appendix IV shows the languages spoken by the population in different Taluks.

Malayalam.

70 Malayalam is the language of the country and the official language of the State though the major portion of the official correspondence is now carried on in English. It is spoken by 882,823 persons, or over 90 per cent of the people. The Malayalam spoken by Pulayas and Parayas differs considerably from that spoken by other Malayalam speaking people but the difference is not so great as to make it a separate dialect. Malayalam is the mother tongue of 89·6 per cent of the people in Cochin, Kanayannur Taluk, 92·1 per cent in Cranganur, 96·5 per cent in Mukundapuram and Trichur 94 per cent. in Talapilli and 5·8 per cent in Chittur. As Malayalam is the medium for imparting elementary education in the State many people who have returned vernaculars foreign to the State as their household language are literate in Malayalam and not in the language which they have returned as their mother tongue. This is particularly noticeable among those who have returned Tamil and Konkani as their parent tongue.

Tamil.

71 Tamil is the mother tongue of 5,[illegible]4 persons or 5·9 per cent. of the population and is the most widely prevalent language in the State next to Malayalam. The majority of those who have returned Tamil as their mother tongue live in the Chittur Taluk. The Tamil speaking people in the remaining Taluks together comes to only 3 per cent. As in the case of Malayalam Tamil spoken by gold smiths and chettis differs perceptibly from that Tamil spoken by Brahmans. The former is only an incongruous mixture of Malayalam words with Tamil verbal inflections.

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

Accuracy of the return

75 Imperial Tables XII and XII A give statistics of those afflicted with infirmities of various sorts, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter exhibit the main features in condensed forms. On previous occasions statistics relating to insanity deaf mutism, blindness and leprosy were recorded but as the previous Census it was laid down that only those persons who were deaf and dumb from birth were to be shown as deaf mutes. At the recent Census, under instructions from the Census Commissioner this limitation was done away with

Statistics relating to infirmities cannot be free from mistakes partly due to difficulties in accurate diagnosis and partly due to wilful concealment. An ordinary Enumerator can understand insanity in the violent form of mental derangement, or insanity properly so-called but idiocy is very often left out from this class of infirmity The danger of wilful concealment is greatest in the case of leprosy especially when the leper is a member of a respectable family In the case of children suffering from any of these afflictions the parents may not be willing to recognise or reveal the disease Enumerators also rather feel delicate to minutely question the parents regarding cases of infirmities in the family The task of collecting reliable statistics is thus beset with innumerable difficulties. The machinery employed for the collection of these statistics is also imperfectly adapted to furnish the required data. The following instructions were issued to Census Supervisors and Enumerators in filling up column "infirmity"

"After the inmates of a family have all been enumerated, the Enumerator should read out the heading of column 16 to the principal man and ask him if there are any persons in his family suffering from any of the infirmities specified therein. If his answer is in the affirmative the necessary entries should be made against the persons afflicted. If any person be totally blind in both eyes, or both deaf and dumb, or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy enter in this column blind deaf mute insane or leper as the case may be Do not enter those who are blind in only one eye or not both deaf as well as dumb, or have only white leprosy"

Leper and Lunatic Asylums.

76. There is a Leper Asylum in the island called Vendurathy in the Cochin back water of the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk and a Lunatic Asylum in the Trichur Taluk. The locality for the Leper Asylum in the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk was found unfit for the purpose and its removal to Trichur is pending the completion of construction of an up-to-date Asylum in an isolated locality in the Trichur Taluk near "Anapura" A Regulation for the compulsory removal of pauper lepers to the Asylum has been passed, but compulsory removal to and detention in the Leper Asylum are not yet enforced. There were 27 lepers at the beginning and 94 lepers at the end of the decade in the Leper Asylum The number of lunatics at the beginning and end of the decade in the Lunatic Asylum were 1 and 13 respectively

Among the inmates one Hindu female one Christian female and one Christian male are blind and two Hindu males and one Christian female are

deaf-mutes. Among the deaf-mutes one Hindu male and two Christian females are blind One Hindu male who is a deaf-mute is also a leper

Numbers and proportion of afflicted

77 The numbers returned as afflicted are shown in the margin, as compared with those returned at the previous four Censuses The numbers afflicted in every 100,000 of the population at each of these Censuses are given in Subsidiary Table I The most important noticeable feature is the ever-increasing number in each succeeding Census of those who are returned as blind From 281 in 1881 it has at the last Census reached the figure of 1,250 and of this number 637 are females and 613 males Both males and females engage themselves in out-door work in ever-increasing numbers, and thereby expose themselves to heat and glare and dust , this and various other causes must have contributed to the increase in those returned as blind Exposure to smoke by cooking in illventilated kitchens accounts for increased blindness among females The increase among insanes must, to an appreciable extent, be due to excessive use of alcohol and the stress and strain of life The increase under deaf-mutism calls for no special remarks as at the previous Census only those who were deaf-mutes from birth were recorded as such , but as this distinction was now done away with, the increase is only natural Lepers also are on the increase but the increase is so small that it calls for no remarks

Year	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Lepers
1881	103	235	281	148
1891	213	397	869	250
1901	197	519	886	334
1911	290	931	1 185	461
1921	381	504	1 250	465

Infirmities by Taluks

78 Numerically more insane people are found in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk but Trichur has got more deaf-mutes closely followed by Cochin-Kanayannur. The blind are more numerous in Trichur and Talapilli than in any other Taluk Out of 466 lepers in the State 255 are in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, of whom 94 are the inmates of the Leper Asylum This is, of course, a very high figure when compared with the number in each of the other Taluks Putrified and deleterious food leads to leprosy and a good deal of putrified fish is consumed by the lower classes of people in this Taluk and hence the increase of this infirmity in this locality

Infirmities by Age and Sex

79 Out of 2,586 persons afflicted, 1,431 are males and 1,155 are females. In all except blindness, the males preponderate the females but in blindness the females are slightly in excess of males there being 637 females to 613 males The figures in the margin show the number of females to one hundred males afflicted More insane persons are found in the quinquennial age periods of 20—40 after which their number is found steadily on the decrease as ages advance More deaf-mutes are however found between the age periods of 10—20, and more blind are seen among the age periods of 15—55 In the age periods of 70 and over the afflicted females considerably out-number afflicted males

Number of females to 100 males afflicted

Insane	79
Deaf-mute	85
Blind	104
Leper	37
Total	81

Infirmities by Castes etc

80 Table XII-A shows infirmity by selected castes and tribes As the total of the afflicted is not very great it is not necessary to deal with each and every caste Out of the 381 persons afflicted with insanity, 110 are Indian Christians, 75 Iluvas and 45 Nayars Among deaf-mutes also Indian Christians outnumber the other castes There are 155 deaf-mutes among them Iluvas come next with 99 and Nayars with 52 Among the blind 282 are Iluvas, 269 Indian Christians and 231 Nayars 157 Indian

Christians, 118 Iluvas and 45 Nayars are lepers. It has to be pointed out that Indian Christians form the majority of the population and that next to them come Iluvas. So these infirmities are usually in proportion to the total population of each community. Among Pulayans there are 46 lepers and 88 blind. The Tribe presents a variety of features and it is not possible to offer any reasonable explanations for this.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number affected per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses.

District and Natural Division	Insane										Deaf-Mute									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
Malabar and Kanara	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cochin State	44	34	27	32	21	34	36	23	27	13	87	39	77	68	41	47	53	80	93	37
Cochin Kanyanas	25	40		96	96	41	93		96	37	48	59		58	48	46	41		84	39
Cranganur	25	6		43	9	33	16		48	—	28	18		31	9	12	6		33	
Mukundapuram	37	33		96	11	23	80		37	9	60	40		80	23	43	91		41	33
Trichur	33	44		94	15	38	39		31	37	77	41		70	23	33	33		48	80
Talapilli	34	60		37	37	28	31		13	33	43	45		52	43	41	85		63	57
Chittur	53	42		33	18	43	20		37	6	33	18		67	30	37	33		42	63

District and Natural Division	Blind										Leper									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
Malabar and Kanara	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Cochin State	117	133	113	135	88	128	193	117	163	93	78	73	87		88	27	25	25	31	23
Cochin Kanyanas	182	194		69	45	76	1		65	79	139	145		109	31	93	43		93	93
Cranganur	137	71		11	19	81	91		1	4	65	69		12	9		31		22	30
Mukundapuram	115	1		125	29	129	111		107	23	33	23		71		31	77		67	23
Trichur	111	153		191	37	169	1		1	43	34	2		5	23	11	19		37	23
Talapilli	165	177		171	124	173	147		126	74	68	60		4	70	39	91		20	33
Chittur	93	99		114	5	129	102		114	57	13	37		37	9	14	15		20	8

Tabular figures for 1931 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex

AGE	INSANE							
	Male					Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—5	47				1,094	119	73	
5—10	47	64	182	256		60	78	426
10—15	235	192	278	256		119	78	213
15—20	845	513	909	842	3,594	655	365	532
20—25	939	1,090	1 182	598		833	1 022	852
25—30	1,033	1 538	1 182	1,453		1 131	511	1 276
30—35	1 502	1 218	1 454	1 881	5 812	952	1,605	1 276
35—40	1 549	1 731	1,182	1,111		1 369	584	957
40—45	986	1,218	1 091	1,453		1 071	1 460	1 489
45—50	657	769	864			1 369	1 387	532
50—55	798	513	727	1 197		714	949	745
55—60	517	385	727			417	657	213
60 and over	845	769	727	684		1 191	1 241	1 489
Not stated				769				
Total	10,000	10 000	10 000	10,000	10,000	10 000	10 000	10,000

AGE	INSANE—(*cont*)		DEAF MUTE					
	Female—(*cont*)		Male					Female
	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	188	1921
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—5			366	281	160	167		173
5—10	208	769	1,392	1 011	1 090	1 000	2 000	909
10—15	208		1 429	1 461	1 442	917		1 428
15—20	417	3590	1 502	1,578	1,250	1 458		1 299
20—25	1 042		1,245	899	1 282	1 083	8,280	1,256
25—30	1 042		1,026	1,461	1,058	875		1,428
30—35	1,771		916	730	897	1,042		1,169
35—40	1 354		659	674	705	708		390
40—45	1,771	5641	513	32	385	1,042		649
45—50			366	449	417		4 720	346
50—55	1,354		366	281	449	838		433
55—60			147	225	288			130
60 and over	833		73	398	557	875		390
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

AGE	DEAF MUTE—(*cont*)				BLIND			
	Female—(*cont*)				Male			
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0—5	457	244	127	2,182	261	216	197	124
5—10	651	1,097	956		555	610	482	609
10—15	1,111	1 219	764		734	690	592	787
15—20	1 488	1,504	1,783	8,545	816	673	724	663
20—25	1 138	782	1 083		620	476	614	978
25—30	1 488	1 098	1,210		571	755	768	1 035
30—35	781	1,220	701		326	805	855	849
35—40	588	569	637		685	902	690	849
40—45	523	691	956	4 273	751	755	724	1,387
45—50	458	406			636	427	789	..
50—55	528	366	573		701	772	1 009	1,077
55—60	65				620	608	526	
60 and over	525	854	1,210		2 724	2 250	2 040	1 656
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—( )

Distribution of the infirm by Age per [illegible]

AGE	Blind—(contd) Male—(contd) 1901	Female 1921	Female 1911	Female 1901	Female 1891	Female 1881	Lepers Male 1921	Lepers Male 1911
	30	27	29	29	30	31	32	33
0—5		188	213	200	106		29	...
5—10	1 776	333	332	849	748	2 217	88	80
10—15		287	434	456	6 5		610	311
15—20		457	6 1	4[illegible]	691		610	743
20—25	4 619	810	807	917	670	3,334	812	964
25—30		387	751	709	790		1 118	793
30—35		788	779	664	805		1 147	1,144
35—40		678	680	801	799		611	1,235
40—45		879	831	921	947		1 535	1,366
45—50	4,005	830	5 3	91		4 419	735	974
50—55		863	863		1,971		1 029	901
55—60		633	642		—		617	901
60 and over		3,210	2 570	2 433	2 003		678	81
Total	10 000	10 000	10 000	10,000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10,000

AGE	Lepers—(contd) Male—(contd) 1901	Male 1891	Male 1881	Female 1921	Female 1911	Female 1901	Female 1891	Female 1881
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
0—5	43	43	1,250		77	9[illegible]	90	1 708
5—10	173	43		139	1 3	9[illegible]	0	
10—15	305	577		317	612	4[illegible]	131	
15—20	600	313		714	813	671	31	
20—25	453	711	4 000	1 349	879	1 301	11	2,011
25—30	1 127	1 099		873	1 095	1,872	1 171	
30—35	951	1,575		1 565	1 [illegible]	777	1 171	
35—40	1,095	1 171		873	1 473	6 0	11	
40—45	1,312	2,893	4 750	791	1,003	[illegible]	8 1 2	5 201
45—50	953			1 032	[illegible]	4 3	0	
50—55	779	1,327		719	[illegible]	1 00	9 1	
55—60	909	—		554	[illegible]			
60 and over	1 [illegible]	1 277		1 111	[illegible]	3 1 3	1 371	
Total	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10,000

NOTE.—The figures for 1881 are available for the three age periods of 0—20, 20—40 and 40 and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

AGE	Number afflicted per 100,000: Insane Male	Insane Female	Deaf-mute Male	Deaf-mute Female	Blind Male	Blind Female	Lepers Male	Lepers Female	Females per 1,000 males afflicted: Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5	2	2	11	4	14	1	1	...	[illegible]	0	75	...
5—10	1	1	[illegible]	32		3			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
10—15	8	3	61	8	71	[illegible]	1	7				[illegible]
15—20	10	13	[illegible]	1	3			1			[illegible]	[illegible]
20—25	17	7	[illegible]	61	72				7			[illegible]
25—30	14	41		72	91	[illegible]	1				[illegible]	[illegible]
30—35	94	4	14	14	43	[illegible]	1 4				[illegible]	
35—40	132	7	44		1 1	1		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
40—45	14	64	3	[illegible]	1 1	3				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45—50	72	11	41	3	[illegible]	1	[illegible]		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50—55	170	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	4		3		[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
55—60	95	67	33				1 1		[illegible]	1	11	14
60 and over	90	1	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	11	1	111		1	[illegible]

CHAPTER XI

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE

General

81 Imperial Table XIII shows the distribution of the whole population by Caste, Tribe and Race, which have been arranged alphabetically under each Religion, while Provincial Table Appendix III exhibits their distribution by Taluks Wrong entries either due to ignorance or mis-statement were found in many of the schedules, but as the Enumerators had been directed to show the name of the caste sub-division below the caste name, it was possible, in the Tabulation Office to correct a major portion of the mistakes committed during enumeration The whole of this subject has been fully dealt with by M R Ry Rao Bahadur L K Anantha Krishna Iyer Avl, the late Curator of the State Museum, in "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" and a detailed handling of the subject in the Report is therefore deemed unnecessary The sixtyfour castes of Malabar are comprised in the four-fold caste system or "*Chathur Varnyam*" of the Hindus, and to attempt to trace the history and origin of all these castes is to attempt the impossible The origin of most, if not all, of these castes is more or less involved in mysteries and traditions, and authentic information is not available, though ethonographic enquiry has been gone into A glossary of different castes found in the Table is, however, appended at the end of the Chapter

The present condition of castes

82 Social precedence, caste rules and restrictions and caste Government as they once existed or still exist have been dealt with in the previous Census Reports The caste system continues to reign over the Hindu community as well as among other communities in the State though its rigours are considerably on the decline on account of the altered political and social conditions The pressure upon the means of subsistence and the high cost of living, the inadequacy of wages in traditional and hereditary occupations, the unprofitable nature of village industries and consequent migration to urban areas and the present system of education in public institutions are all paving the way for the fusion of different castes or at least to account for the present tottering condition of the old social and religious practices and observances The caste system is slowly but steadily made into the class system of the west The change is perceptible in towns and it is gradually permeating among the people in rural parts also Caste tribunals have ceased to exist and if it exists anywhere its decisions are not respected His Highness the Maha-Raja is the final authority in all religious questions among Namboodiris and Malayali Kshatriyas and Sudras in the State

Comparison with 1911

83 The Subsidiary Table II gives the strength and variation since the last Census of the various castes The castes with the greatest strength are Indian Christians (260,347), next come Iluvans with a strength of 224,008, Nayars come third, their strength being 131,054 In point of numerical strength (69,423) the Pulayans take the fourth place The Musalmans (Jonakas) and Tamil Brahmans come next with 56,018 and 21,836 respectively While the Hindus as a whole have increased by 5 per cent during the decade, some of the castes show decrease in their strength It is not easy to offer explanation for this variation It is probably due to ignorance on the part of these people to differentiate their caste names and probably to the

abnormal conditions which prevailed during the latter part of the decade which operated as a severe check to the natural growth of population. Consequent on the representations made by the community the term 'Eluttassan has been substituted this time for "Kadupattan" of the last Census, with the approval of the Government.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations

Group and Caste	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
LAND HOLDERS (136)	132,687	BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS (2)	2,393	TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS (228)	223,406
Kshatriya Malayali	1,232	Kaniyan	2,393	Ilavan	223,405
Do Others	401			Shanan	1
Nayars	131,054	MUSICIANS SINGERS, DANCERS MIMICS AND JUGGLERS (3)	2,642	OIL PRESSERS	463
CULTIVATORS (90)	87,687	Panan	2,642	Chakkan	463
Agamudaiyan	81	TRADERS AND PEDLARS (11)	10,786	LEATHER WORKERS (1)	787
Kavundan	6,364	Baniya	336	Chakkiliyan	438
Parayan	7,145	Bhattiya	81	Tolkollan	349
Parayan, Tamil	90	Chetti	9,163	EARTH, SALT, ETC WORKERS AND QUARRIERS (18)	17,634
Muttiriyan	7	Komatti	1	Eluttassan	15,197
Pulayan	69,423	Kavara	260	Ottanaikan	2 437
Vellalan	4,587	Vaniyan	995	OTHERS (352)	344 871
LABOURERS (11)	10,328	BARBERS (4)	4,217	Dasi	270
Kudumi Chetti	10,228	Ambattan	1 032	Idaiyan	209
FOREST AND HILL TRIBES	368	Velakkattalavan	3,185	Kakkalan	508
Kadan	274	WASHERMEN (12	11,617	Kammalan Tamil	901
Malayan	94	Vannan	2,038	Kavutiyan	603
FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALKEE BEARERS, ETC (24)	23,686	Velan	6,232	Kurukkal	109
Arayan	5 580	Veluttedan	3,347	Manayar	5
Kanakkan	3,424	WEAVERS (7)	7,178	Mudaliyar	687
Mukkuvan	89	Chaliyan	2,003	Naidu	610
Pondan	56	Devangan	370	Nambidi	352
Valan	9,507	Kaikolan	4,805	Nanjanattu Pillai	136
Valluvan	30	CARPENTERS (19)	18,555	Pulluvan	114
HUNTERS AND FOWLERS (5)	4,759	Marasari	18,555	Samantan	59
Vettuvan	4,759	MASONS (4)	3,571	Sudra unspecified	362
PRIESTS AND DEVOTEES (41)	40,368	Kallasari	2,436	Tamukan	800
Embran	917	Kallan	1,135	Tottiyan	58
Gouda Brahman	1,660	POTTERS (4)	3,442	Vadukan	657
Konkani Brahman	8,080	Kusavan	3,442	Vaisyan	886
Elayad	830	BLACKSMITHS (8)	8,029	Valachetti	37
Muttad	179	Kollan	8,029	Vilkurup	1 005
Nambudiri	5,427	GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS (7)	6,901	Anglo Indian	2 182
Tamil Brahman	21 836	Tattan	5 602	European	66
Other Brahmans	1,439	Panditattan	1 299	Indian Christian	260 347
TEMPLE SERVANTS (8)	8,079	BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS (1)	1,056	Jonakan	56,018
Adikal	23	Kannan	120	Kachchi	73
Chakkiyar	71	Moosari	946	Pathan	1 165
Chakkiyar Nambiyar	51	CONFECTIONERS AND GRAIN PARCHERS (4)	3 560	Ravuttan	6 544
Chengazhi Nambiyar	945	Pandaran	3 560	Sarvad	139
Kallattu Kurup	151			Sheik	2 035
Marar	1 447			Black Jew	1 014
Nambiyassan	592			White Jew	153
Pisharodi	1,228			Jain	101
Puduval	891			Others	65 66
Thiyattunni	80				
Variyar	2,600				

NOTE —The number given within brackets indicates the proportion per mille to the total population of the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE [illegible]

Variation in Caste Tribe &c. Since 1 [illegible]

C[illegible] TRIBE [illegible]	Person					Percentage of variation + Decrease + Increase				[illegible]
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1871—1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL	646 132	616 708	634 855	601 564	452,231	+ 4.9	+ 11.0	+ 10.8	+ 1.0	+ 210,[illegible]
[illegible]	2 078	2,604	7 142	7,149	—	+ 2.2	+ 4.3	+ 4.7	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 690	2,456	2,309	2,011	—	+ .17	+ 18.7	+ 9.5		[illegible]
[illegible]	2 598	4,705	4,091	3,003	—	+ 17.1	+ 16.9	+ 31.9		[illegible]
[illegible]	60 248	25,427	21,344	26,973	22,110	+ 13.9	+ 18.7	+ 19	+ 18.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 068	6,611	7 250	6,095	7,377	— 2.2	+ 17.6	+ 19.1	— 18.3	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 434	6,617	6,407	5,063	5,003	— 2.7	+ 3.8	+ 7.1	+ 10.1	+ 1,[illegible]
[illegible]	5 477	5,430	6,000	5,029	4,196	— 1.7	+ 4.9	+ 3.7	+ 17.8	+ 1,[illegible]
[illegible]	21 434	19,721	18,217	18,301	10,617	+ 12.4	+ 18.1	— 21.3	+ 18.2	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 643	1,223	1 704	1,546	—	+ 12.2	+ 3.3	+ 1.4	—	+ 417
[illegible]	9 163	1,006	5,118	10,000	—	+ 36.2	— 10.4	— 18.9		827
[illegible]	15 197	14,325	13,053	11,796	—	+ 6.1	+ 8.6	+ 10.7		+ 8,101
[illegible]	224 095	209 483	188,464	103 973	—	+ 7.3	+ 18.4	+ 0.1		+ 31,0[illegible]
[illegible]	4 642	4 133	3,016	3,545	—	+ 13.9	+ 13.9	— 3	—	+ 170
[illegible]	33 917	34,254	27,409	28,056	—	+ 3.2	+ 15.0	+ 0.9		+ 9,[illegible]
[illegible]	2 436	2,101	1,879	1,810	—	— 21.4	+ 22.3	+ 0.3	—	+ 1,190
[illegible]	2 079	7 104	6,607	6,545	—	+ 12.2	+ 11.7	— 9.1		+ 1,681
[illegible]	18 533	17 779	18,839	14,879	—	+ 4.4	+ 14.4	+ 6.5		+ 1,017
[illegible]	3 683	4 070	3,564	3,179	—	+ 20.0	+ 21.3	+ 11.7	—	+ 3,420
[illegible]	5 424	7 837	8,217	9 935	—	+ 11.9	+ 27.9	— 40.8	—	1,569
[illegible]	2 393	3,314	3,347	3,833	—	— 28.2	+ 27.4	+ 0.9	—	139
[illegible]	9 334	1,008	—	—	—	+ 630.2	—	—		8,769
[illegible]	1 649	1,294	1,329	1,378	740	+ 2.2	+ 3.2	+ 36.3	+ 61.6	+ 900
[illegible]	1 132	1,015	898	833	—	+ 11.4	+ 13.5	+ 11.6	—	+ 120
[illegible]	12,323	12,371	10,818	10,158	—	— 12.8	+ 14.1	+ 6.7	—	+ 170
[illegible]	2 412	3,637	2 371	2,169	—	— 3.2	+ 10.0	+ 4.9		+ 1,774
[illegible]	121 054	121,305	111 837	101 691	—	+ 2.1	+ 8.3	+ 9.9	—	+ 10,263
[illegible]	2 637	3,13	2 096	3,110	—	— 13.4	+ 36.2	— 32.6	—	— 2,1
[illegible]	2 642	2,902	2, 81	2,526	—	— 9.0	+ 4.3	+ 10.0	—	+ 3,1
[illegible]	3 560	3 715	3,788	3,541	—	— 4.2	+ 35.8	+ 7.1		+ 7,0
[illegible]	7 143	8 540	3,841	8 243	—	— 14.2	— 5.8	+ 41.8		+ 500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(*contd.*)

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION (INCREASE + DECREASE —)				NET VARIATION
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1881—1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pulayan	69 123	72 787	[illegible]	51 251		— 4 6	+ 21 7	+ 10 7		+ 18 172
Valan	9 507	7 527	7 [illegible]	6 157		+ 21 5	+ 1 1	+ 22 [illegible]		+ 3 [illegible]
Vannan	2 038	97	112			+ 2,001 0	— 78 1			[illegible]
Velakkattalavan	3 185	3 271	2 761	[illegible]		— 2 6	+ 18 4	+ 20 1		+ [illegible]
Velan	6 232	[illegible]	8 213	7 [illegible]		— 33 1	+ 1 1	+ 10 1		— [illegible]
Vellilan	4 557	4 011	8 212	[illegible]		— 21 1	— [illegible]	+ 147 [illegible]		+ 17 [illegible]
Veluttedan	3 347	[illegible]	3 152	[illegible]		— 1 0	+ 7 2	+ [illegible]		[illegible]
Vettuvan	4 759	[illegible]	6 319	717		— 9 5	— 17 1	+ 719 [illegible]		+ 1 012
MUSALMAN	68 717	63 822	51 19[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 7 7	+ 17 1	+ 17 1	+ 29 1	[illegible]
Jonakan	56 018	51 469	3 604	[illegible]		+ 9 0	+ 15 0	+ 13 3		+ [illegible]
Ravuthan	6 544	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		— 22 1	+ 3 3	+ [illegible]		+ [illegible]
Sheik	2 095	116	317	273		+ 103 6	+ 31 2	+ 16 1		+ [illegible]
CHRISTIAN	262 595	233 092	198,279	173 [illegible]	136 331	+ 12 7	+ 17 [illegible]	+ 14 0	+ 27 4	+ 126 274
Anglo-Indian	2 182	2 416	1 033	550	316	— 10 8	— 79 3	+ 1 393 7	+ 21 9	[illegible]
European	66	76	55	98	23	— 13 2	+ 38 1	+ 14 7	+ 65 2	13
Indian Christian	260,347	230 563	191 151	173 [illegible]	135 992	+ 12 9	+ 19 7	+ 11 [illegible]	+ 27 6	+ 124 355
JAIN	101	129	[illegible]			— 21 7	+ 2,150 0		—	+ [illegible]
JEW	1 167	1 175	1 177	1 112	1 219	— 7	+ 3 3	— 0 4	—	— 2
Black Jew	1 014	983	957			+ 3 2	+ 2 7		3 5	+ 57
White Jew	153	192	150			— 20 3	+ 6 6			— 27
ANIMIST	368	1 177	3 897	4 027		— 91 2	+ 7 1	— 3 2	—	— 1 659

Note.—Net variation in periods 1881—1921 has been given in all cases wherever available, while in the cases of Black Jews, white Jews, Jains and Vannan the figures indicate the net variation in the period 1901—1921 and of Kavundan in the period 1911—1921. Those for the outstanding in the period 1891—1921

Glossary of Castes, Tribes and Races.

(THOSE INCLUDED IN TABLE XIII.)

(Figures against each name represent the strength of the caste.)

ADI... —One ... of Brahmins deputed to perform religious rites in Bha... d... k ... ore ... original ... and now do ... rious temple services. Th... I ... inheritance and their women are called Adiyammas.

AGAS... —A cert... cultivating class found in the easternmost villages of the C... t ... Tamil.

AMBALAVASI ... —It ... ally means one who lives ... temples. Their hereditary occu... mple ... They are supposed to be degraded Brahmans and the word is generic ... f ... tes who are temple servants.

AMBATTAN ... —Tamil barbers.

ANGLO-INDIAN ... —Official name given ... Europeans of mixed Indian descent. Th... ... ans.

ARAYA ... —These are ... fishermen like ...

... —... immigrant from Bombay.

BHATIYA ... —Another ... caste from Bombay.

BLACK J... 1,014.—One of the two divisions of Jews.

BOHRA ... —M... alman convert from Bombay. They are the only Shi... found in Cochin.

CHAKKAN ... —One who drives an oil mill called Chakku. They are also called Vaniy...

BRAHMAN ... —One of the four castes ... to which Hindus are divided.

CHAKKILIYA ... —Leather workers of the Telugu ...

CHAKKIYAR ... —These are the offspring of adulterous Nambudiri women born after the ... ... covery and ... pulsion from caste. Boys so born and invested with the ... become Chakkiyars and those not invested with sacred thread become Chakk... T... profession is to narrate religious stories in temples and Chakkiyar Nambiyar ... uring such recital. The women of Chakkiyars are called Illodammas and ... the latt... Nan...

CHAKKIYAR NAMBIYAR (71).—Vide above.

CHALIYAN ... (003).—Cotton weaver.

CHANGAZHI NAMBIYAR (34).—A class of Ambalavasis.

CHETTI ... —Tamil ... titular or occupational term meaning trad...

CHUNNAMBOTTAN (3).—A Telugu caste people who deal in chunnam.

DASI ... —Devadasi attached to Konkani temples recruited from Konkani Sudras.

DEVANGA ... —These are generally known as Chettans mostly found in Chittur Taluk and ... part of the Talapilli Taluk. Their cognomen ... Chetti.

ELAYAD ... —A class of Malayali Brahmans who suffered degradation either for officiating at the funeral ... of the ... or for their having freely partaken of the food served at the ... Their women are called Ilotti...

ELIBAN ... —Tulu Brahman immigrant from South Canara. They are employed as priest...

EZHUTTASSAN (1,137).—This was originally a title given to the learned among Kaduppattans. All Kaduppattans now assume this title and discard the old name by which they were called. Their occupation was to teach ... Sudra... They were Brahman originally according to one story ... Grammar ... Cool country. They were gained over to B... ... by Chola k... After ... considerable hardship they reached Malabar ... Tamil ... of Ambalad ... they had ... their ... were called ... pattars being the Pattar (Brahmans) of Katu Grammar ... while ... Brahmin origin of those people says that they lost their ... hada ...

GAVUDA (1,000).—A class of Brahman mendicants.

HA... AVI ...—A Mussalman sect.

IDAIYAN ... —A ... from Tamil country.

ILUVA ... —These are called ... C... ... and correspond to Shanans ... Tamil Districts. Some of them follow Makkathayam while the rest follow Marumakkattayam ...

of succession. Their headman is called Thandan appointed by His Highness the Maharaja. The Ilavas are supposed to be immigrants from Ceylon.

JONAKAN (16,018).—They are also called Mappilas. These are Musalmans speaking Malayalam. They are descendants of the offspring of mixed unions or converts from Hindus. They are all Sunnis.

KACHCHI (73).—A class of Muhammadans commonly known as Kachi Memons.

KADAN (274).—A hill tribe in Nelliampathi and Perambikolam. They may more appropriately be called Medas.

KAIKOLAN (3,805).—Hereditary Tamil weavers found in Chittur and Talapalli Taluks.

KAKKALAN (508).—A gypsy tribe whose females are professional beggars. The majority of males are mat makers, and some are jugglers and snake charmers. They are also called Kuravas.

KALIAN (1,115).—A worker in stone.

KALLAR (3).—A Tamil caste meaning a thief.

KALLASARI (2,136).—A mason.

KALLATTU KURUP (151).—A division of Ambalavasis.

KAMMALAN (359,7).—A generic name for the artisan class. They are all still engaged in their hereditary occupations.

KANAKKAN (8,421).—A class of fishermen and boatmen.

KANIAN or KANISAN (2,193).—Professional village astrologers.

KANNADIYAN (56).—Shepherds and cattle breeders of Canarese caste.

KANNAN (120).—They are Tamil Kammalans.

KANNI (260).—Professional basket makers belonging to Telugu caste.

KANNIPAN (6,[illegible]).—A division of Kongu Vellalans found in Chittur Taluk.

KANUTHAN (603).—The priests of Ilavas but inferior in status to Ilavas.

KOLLAN (8,029).—Hereditary black smiths known also by the name of Karuvans.

KOMATTI (1).—A Telugu trading class.

KONKANI BRAHMAN (8,080).—A branch of Saraswat sub division of Pancha Gaudas. They speak Konkani dialect of Mahratti. They are immigrants from Konkan.

KSHATRIYA (1,619).—*One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided.* They are grouped under four classes, Malayali Rajput, Raja and others. The first are known as either Thampurans, Tampans or Tirumulpads. The Tampurans are members of the Ruling family, while Tampans are those who lost their political power. The rest are Tirumulpads. Their women are called Tampuratti, Tampatti and Nambashtarai respectively. Their priests are Nambudiris.

KUDUMI CHETTY (10,328).—These are Konkani Sudras and Konkani Brahmans officiate as their priests.

KURUKKAL (109).—A sub division of Nayars.

KURUP (903).—A division among Nayars and also a sub caste of Kammalans. The latter are the priests as well as barbers of Kammalans.

KUSAVAN (3,412).—Potters.

MARATHA (76).—A tribe speaking Mahratti.

MALAYALI BRAHMAN (6,436).—Elayad, Muttad and Nambudiri.

MALAYAN (94).—A hill tribe.

MANAYAR (5).—A sub division of Nayars consisting originally of 24 families and therefore known as Irupattinalu Manayar.

MARAR (1,447).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple musicians.

MARASARI (18,555).—Carpenter by occupation. They are a class of Kammalans.

MUDALIYAR (687).—A section of Vellalans.

MUKKUVAN (89).—A caste of fishermen. They are immigrants from Ceylon and are found chiefly on the sea coast.

MUSARI (946).—Bell metal worker, a division of Kammalans.

MUTTAD (179).—Malayali Brahmans who suffered social degradation the cause of which is *differently told in different parts.* Their women are called Manayammas who are ghoshas like the Nambudiri women.

MUTTIRIYAN (7).—A Tamil caste of cultivators and village watchmen.

NAMBIDI (362) —A caste between Nambudiris and N yars. They wea the sacred thread and are said to be the descendants of certain Brahman who were degraded for assassinating one of the Perumals. It is also the title of some N ar aristocrats.

NAMBIDIY KURUP (25) —See Namblyarsan below

NAMBIYASSAN (695) —A class of Ambalavasis. They are also called Nambiyar and Unni. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis. They wear the sacred thread They re supposed to have been brought to Malabar by Parasurama from outside long with certain Brahmans.

NAMBUDIRI (3,427) —The Brahmans of Kerala. Their women re ghoshas and are called Ant rjanam or Akattamma Only the eldest son among Nambudiri generally marry though there is no objection for all male members to marry into the on castes. The rich and learned and influential among them are called N mbudiripads.

NANJANATTU PILLAI (126) —These are Tamil Vellalas long domiciled in the con try The males wear Malayali dress l l their women dress more like V llala women. This peculiarity can be observed in their marriage pattern also which I partly Tamil and partly Malayali.

NAYAR (131,654 —Th military class of old. The are many sub-castes among them, too numerous to be mentioned here. These distinctions are, however rapidly dying out. Similarly there are various titles also among them, either conferred or assumed. The middle class usually assume the title of Menon but N yar is generally affixed to the name of the poor or illiterate.

NAYADI (119) —A ulmitic tribe living in the outskirts of the jungles. They re the dirtiest people the State and even Pulay and Paraya are polluted by their approach

ODIYA (69) —An Uriya speaking ace

OTTA NAIKAN OR ODDE (2,437 —These ar tank diggers and earth workers. They are said to be the descendants of those who accompanied Tippu Sultan during his invasion of Malabar and subsequently settled down here.

PANAN (1,013) —A caste whose hereditary occupation sorcery nd exorcism. They have lost much of their so-called power in this direction and re now following the peaceful occupation of agriculture and umbrell making

PANDARAN (3,660)—Tamil priests and beggars. Most of them who re long domiciled here mak l arpanam thin crisp cakes and are neither priests nor beggars. These men speak Malayalam

PANDITATTAN (1,299)—Tamil goldsmiths

PARAVAN (67) —Chunnam manufacturer

PARAYAN (7 145)—These are the lowest people in the social scale. They are chiefly engaged as agricultural coolies though many among them mak rticles of bamboo and cadjan umbrellas.

PATHAN (1,165)—These are Musalmans of Afghan descent.

PISHARODI (1,223)—A class of Ambalavasi who are temple servants. Tradition says that they are children of a Sanyasi by Brahman female whom he took hi wife. Another version says that a Brahman novice who, when about to be ordained sanyasi, ran away as he did not lik to take up that lif and the children born to him afterward were called Pisharodis.

PONDAN (56) —A sub-caste of Idaiyan. They are palanquin bearers of His Highness the Maharaj of Cochin

PULAYAN (69 423) —These are field labourers who were originally slaves. They are also called Cherumans.

PULUVAN (114) —A set of professional beggars.

PUDUVAI (671)—A division of Ambalavasis.

RAJAPUT (16)—A Kshatriya caste from upper India.

RAVUTTAN (6,844) —Musalman immigrants from the east coast.

REDDI (11) —A cultivating caste of the Telugu country They are also known as Kapus.

SAIYID (139) —The highest sect of Musalmans.

SAMANTAN (59 —N yar aristocrat who consider themselves to be superior to the ordinary N yars in ca ta. Tradition say that they were originally Kshatriyas and being afraid of Parasu ama, the destroyer of K hatriya they renounced thei to observances and migrated to other countries S bsequently they visited Malabar and requested Cheraman Perumal to restore them t L ntriy ntil Cheraman Perumal then ssed these people as Samanta Some say these are the ssprings of N yar females with Kshatriya males

SHADI (1,149 —A Musalma sect.

SHANAN (1 —A Tamil toddy drawin caste

SHEIK (2,095) —A Musalman tribe.

TAMIL BRAHMAN (21,836)—They are also called Pattars to distinguish them from Nambudiri Brahmans, the Brahmans of Malabar

TARAKAN (800)—Tamil Sudras who are a trading class They are found only in the Chittur Taluk Some of them have begun to take the title of "Menon

TATTAN (5,602) —Goldsmith They are a division of Kammalans

THIYYATTUNNI (80) —A division of Ambalavasis who are to perform ceremonies called Tiyyattem in Bhadrakali Temples They are also called Tiyyattu Nambiyars Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis

TOLKOLLAN (349)—Kammalans who work in leather

TOTTIYAN (58)—A Telugu cultivating caste.

ULLATAN (413)—A hill tribe They are below Pulayans and Parayans in social scale

VADUKAN (657).—Balijas and Kapus are often called by this name inTamil and Malayalam countries Strictly speaking it is not the name of a caste

VAISYAN (886)—One of the four Hindu castes They are mostly Komattis and Baniyas

VALAN (9,507) —Fishermen and boatmen Mukkuvans who are a sub caste of Arayans are the priests of Valans

VALACHETTI (37) —"Vala' in Malayalam means a bangle, and hence the word means one who sells this article They belong to the Balija class

VALLUVAN (30) —They are the priests of Parayans

VANIYAN (995) —Konkani Vaisyans They wear the sacred thread Their priests are called Panditans

VANNAN (2,038) —Also called Maniian They are Tamil washermen

VARIYAR (2,600) —A division of Ambalavasis Their women are called Varasyars

VELAKKATTALAVAN (3,185)—Hereditary barbers to the Nayars and other caste Hindus They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs

VELAN (6,232) —A class of washermen but inferior in social scale to Veluttedans

VELLALAN (4,587) —A cultivating Tamil caste

VELUTTEDAN (3,347) —Hereditary washermen to the Nayars and other caste Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs

VETTUVAN (4,759) —Agricultural labourers and collectors of forest produce

VILKURUP (1,005) —Same as Tolkollans, but these were in old days engaged in making bows and arrows *Vil* means a bow

VIRASAIVAN (11) – A sect of Hindu reformers

WHITE JEWS (153) —One of the two divisions of the local Jews, the other division being Black Jew

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION

84 This Chapter is an important one and the tables will show at a glance how people are enabled to exist and support themselves, but the questions as to occupation or means of livelihood are either incorrectly or carelessly answered Detailed instructions were issued to Supervisors and Enumerators in the matter of filling up columns relating to "Occupation and the few mistakes which crept into the schedules were corrected before sorting in the Tabulation Office. The arrangement in the table is slightly different from the arrangement at the Census of 1911 The actual number of occupations this time is 191 as against 169 in 1911 and the scope of the information has been widened.

Introduction

85. The Statistics pertaining to this Chapter are embodied in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI and the Subsidiary Tables given at the end of this Chapter will show the salient features of these statistics.

Reference to statistics

86. Occupations are divided into four classes and sub-divided into 12 sub-classes as in 1911 These are again divided into 96 orders as against 55 in 1911 These orders are again sub-divided into 191 groups in all as against 169 in 1911

87 Taking the four classes of occupations recorded in Imperial Table XVII it is seen that the class A (production of raw materials takes in 62 4 per cent of the total population and class B (preparation and supply of material substances) 31 5 per cent. Public administration and liberal arts which form class C take in 6 per cent and the balance, viz., 0 1 per cent is taken by class D (miscellaneous occupations.) The functional distribution shows that 50·2 per cent. or half of the population are agriculturists including dependants and textiles and dress industries are the occupation of 9 1 per cent Trade in food stuffs supports 7·2 per cent.

Strength of each class of occupation

88 Females preponderate in comparatively light and less lucrative works and a few such are given in the margin There are however several occupations from which women are completly shut out But this is not a peculiarity confined to the State Women have begun to share the duties and responsibilities of the stronger sex, and ere long it may be confidently expected that females will be found in all walks of life.

Occupations of females

	Males	Females
1. Fibres (servants &)	9 120	13 535
2. Rice pounders & winnowers & flour grinders	— 836	9 115
3. Washing, bleaching &c	— 3,577	3 293
4. Beggars, vagrants, &	211	1,879
5. Midwives, accoucheurs, nurses &	— 100	105
6. Beggars, agriculturists &c.	— 971	707

89 Agricultural population consists of cultivating and non-cultivating land lord cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, agents, or managers &c. of land-d estates farm servants and field labourers and growers of agricultural product Agriculture is the main stay of the people and out of a total population of 949 060 this profession supports whether as actual workers or dependents, 491,517 persons as against 463 074 in 1911 A the last Census "Agriculture" was held to include orders 1 (a) (b) (d) & (e) whereas in the present Census, it is made to cover only orders 1 (a) & (b) The State is essentially an agricultural country and the advancement of

Agricultural population

industries is more or less bound up with development of agriculture The increase in the agricultural population during the decade is 6 1 per cent

Subsidiary occupation of agriculturists

90 Out of a total number of 130,052 males and 73,091 females who are agriculturists, 11,076 males and 3,458 females have returned subsidiary occupations Of these, nearly 2 8 per cent are cultivating tenants and 1 6 per cent are field labourers The figures in the Imperial Table XVIII "Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists" cannot be regarded as a sure basis for general comment as most of these so called subsidiary occupations are not followed throughout the year and add but very little to the scanty income from agriculture

Industrial population

91 Industrial occupations come under orders 6—18, groups 25—103. Textiles (order 6) have no entries against 7 of the 14 groups into which this order is divided while out of 50,636 the total strength of the order, 42,173 come under group 30 The making of cocoanut fibre and yarn is a paying industry especially for women and children while engaged in household work While there were 39,510 persons engaged in this industry in 1911, their number has now increased to 42,173 The dependents under this group has also increased from 15,072 to 17,215. Cotton sizing and weaving, chiefly as a cottage industry, has a strength of 7,287 as against 6,626 in 1911 All these industries, under textiles together support 5 2 per cent of the total population

Out of a total strength of 43,521 under food industries (order 12) 16,920 are rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, while 24,653 are toddy drawers Under ceramics (order 10) potters and earth pipe makers number 3,302 Order 13, "washing, cleaning and dyeing" supports 9,026 or 17 2 per cent of the total strength of the order

Transport

92 This sub-class is divided into five orders according as the transport is by air, water, road, rail or postal, telegraph and telephone services Transport by air has no entries against it and is likely to remain so for years to come Of the other four means of transport, that by road (order 21) supports 10,971 while that by water maintains 6,901 Transport by rail (order 22) employs 2,189 These are all railway employees or labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, &c On account of extensive waterways and good metalled roads, the State affords ample facilities for transport by water and road The development of the Cochin Harbour, when it becomes an accomplished fact, will considerably increase the number supported by "transport by water and road" Post Office Anchal Office, Telegraph and Telephone services come under "transport" order 23 These maintain 1 068 persons including dependents

Trade

93 On account of its geographical conditions, the State enjoys considerable facilities for trade and commerce The facilities will be better utilised with the development of the Cochin Harbour which has been taken in hand The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport forms 13 per cent of the total population as against 13 6 per cent in 1911 Some of the chief articles of trade are given in the margin together with the number of persons supported by their sale in 1921 and 1911.

	1921	1911
1 Banks establishments of credit, &c	4 931	4,424
2 Trade in textiles	6 058	5,646
3 Trade in wood	1,307	1 305
4 Trade in pottery	389	217
5 Trade in chemical products	851	812
6 Hotels cafes, restaurants, &c	10,336	9,630
7 Other trade in food stuffs	54,865	59 573
8 Trade in building materials	1,753	1 585
9 Trade in fuel	2 130	2 013
10 Trade in articles of luxury & those pertaining to letters arts & sciences	1 961	1,118

Public administration & Liberal arts

91 The avocations included in this class consists of those engaged in public administration religion law medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences. Persons who get their *means of subsistence*, by following these avocations are few All told, their total strength comes to 58 448 or 6 per cent of the total population Public administration including army and police has a total strength of 17 01 Religion maintains 9 [illegible] while law medicine instruction and letters, arts and sciences together maintain 35 692 as against 10,916 in 1911 thereby giving an increase of 69·2 per cent The *strongest of the order is "instruction"* which supports 20 067 as against 7 417 in 1911 This large increase is only to be expected where literacy is so very widely prevalent

Miscellaneous

9 This class (D) includes persons living principally on their income, domestic service, general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation inmates of jails, asylums, and alms houses, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes and other unclassified non productive industries The strength of this class as a whole aggregate 10 141 as against 75 443 in 1911 A portion of this large reduction is under "beggars vagrants, etc which is a sign of the State's *prosperity and her advancement in civilisation* Of these 34 938 or nearly half are dependents. Among labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified the dependents exceed the actual workers.

96. Imperial Table XIX has not been prepared as there are few cases of mixed occupations in the State.

Occupation by religion and caste.

97 Imperial Table XX shows distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations while Imperial Table XXI gives the occupation of certain selected castes. The Hindus form about 66 per cent. of the total population and this increase influences the numerical strength under various occupations but in respect of chemical products, furniture, transport by water brokerage, commission and export, trade in textiles and in a few other occupations, the Christians preponderate.

Imperial Table XXI gives information in regard to 45 selected castes and it is interesting to note the marked extent to which traditional occupations are being deviated from. All castes, whatever their traditional occupations may be scramble for land. Among Brahmans who are to *minister to the spiritual needs of* the people, only 8·8 or 01 in one thousand are returned as following their traditional calling The remaining have taken up agriculture (968) trade in food stuffs (129) public administration (99) law (28) and medicine (10) Nayars who are military and agricultural are mainly cultivating tenants and field labourers. In one thousand 36 are engaged in building industries, 31 in public administration 7 in law 6 in medicine and 23 in domestic service Indian Christians who are not hampered by religious prejudices are found in almost all walks of life. Of the agricultural population 2 36 per cent are Christians while in one thousand actual workers of this community four are engaged in public administration, ten in instruction and four in medicine Among Ilavans whose traditional occupation is toddy drawn 487 in one thousand actual workers follow agriculture 42 in building industries, two in public administration one in law five in medicine and seven in domestic service Arayans, Chakkans, Kanakkans Kusavan Velakkatalavans and Velutthedans appear to have very little departed from their traditional occupations. Coming to industries, Kammalans form 6·6 per cent of those who work in hides. Of those who work in textiles Christians form 45 per cent. and Ilavans 25 per cent. Among workers in

wood 29 7 per cent are Kammalans, 20 4 per cent Iluvans, 4 7 per cent Nayars, 11 5 per cent Parayans and 12 7 per cent Indian Christians

98 Group 190 procurers and prostitutes" is blank The occupation is, no doubt, a degrading one and the worst of procurers and prostitutes are not likely to admit this occupation as their means of livelihood It is probably due to this reason that a few prostitutes who can be found in the State have not returned their occupation as such

99 Notwithstanding deviations from traditional or hereditary occupations the members of such occupations still preponderate them to a certain extent

Special industrial tables

100 Imperial Table XXII parts I to VII and Subsidiary Tables I to VIII at the end of the Chapter embody the result of Industrial Survey conducted along with the Census of the population There are 109 Industrial concerns in which at least 10 persons are employed Out of 8,322 hands employed, 6,711 are males and the rest females Of the 1 592 males and 96 females are skilled labourers Among the latter, 11 are either Europeans or Anglo-Indians and the rest Indians Out of the total number of hands employed, 158 are engaged in supervision and 296 in clerical work, the rest are ordinary labourers Distributed by age 7,669 are above 14 years of age and 653 are below that age Of the latter 252 are girls and the rest boys 38 industrial concerns are managed either by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 27 by Hindus, 32 by Christians, 10 by Musalmans and 2 by others. Mechanical power is used in 11

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(con)

General distribution by occupation

CLASS SUB CLASS AND ORDER	NUMBER PER 10 000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
43 Air force					
44 Police	15	6	41	59	145
VII PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	113	35	31	69	221
45 Public administration	116	35	31	69	224
VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	429	171	37	63	169
46 Religion	95	41	44	56	128
47 Law	91	11	34	66	194
48 Medicine	57	21	36	64	178
49 Instruction	204	77	37	63	167
50 Letters and arts and science	71	21	30	70	236
D Miscellaneous	716	359	50	50	99
IX PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	18	6	33	67	206
51 Persons living principally on their income	18	6	33	67	206
X DOMESTIC SERVICE	78	39	50	50	99
52 Domestic service	78	39	50	0	99
XI INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	507	239	47	53	111
53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ..	507	239	47	53	111
XII UNPRODUCTIVE	115	75	65	35	53
54 Inmates of jails asylums and hospitals	3	3	100		
55 Beggers vagrants prostitutes	14	13	93	7	8
56 Other unclassified non productive industries	98	59	60	40	66
Total	10,600	4,358	44	56	129

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions

Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the Cochin State
1	2
A PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	834
I Exploitation of animal and vegetable	831
Agriculture	801
Pastures	3
Fishing and hunting	13
Others	4
II Exploitation of mineral	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	145
III Industry	115
Textile industries	81
Wood industries	16
Metal industries	11
Food industries	44
Industries of dress and the toilet	20
Other industries	43
IV Transport	22
V Trade	106
Trade in food stuffs	81
Trade in textiles	6
Other trades	41
C PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	80
VI. Public force	5
VII. Public administration	11
VIII Professions and liberal arts	40
D. MISCELLANEOUS.	71
IX Persons living on their income	5
X Domestic service	8
XI. Insufficiently described occupations	51
XII. Unproductive	11

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.

District and Natural Division	Agriculture: Population supported by agriculture	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of the total population	Percentage on agricultural population of: Actual workers	Dependants	Industry (including mines): Population supported by industry	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of the total population	Percentage on industrial population of: Actual workers	Dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State	231,817	801	41	59	110,371	318	45	55

District and Natural Division	Commerce: Population supported by commerce	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of the total population	Percentage on commercial population of: Actual workers	Dependants	Professions: Population supported by professions	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of the total population	Percentage on professional population of: Actual workers	Dependants	Other occupations: Population supported by other occupations	Proportion of population supported by other occupations per 1,000 of the total population	Percentage on population supported by other occupations of: Actual workers	Dependants
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cochin State	117,27	120	56	43	81,941	66	37	63	166,067	168	48	52

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

Occupations combined with agriculture (or agriculture as the subsidiary occupation)

	OCCUPATION	Number per mille who are partially agriculturists (Cochin State)
	1	2
	A Production of raw materials	14
I	Exploitation of animal and vegetation	11
	Pasture and agriculture	13
	Fishing and hunting	20
	Other	9[illegible]
II	Exploitation of minerals	
	B Preparation and supply of material substances	35
III	Industry	32
	Textile industries	1[illegible]
	Wood industries	32
	Metal industries	5
	Food industries	40
	Industries of dress and the toilet	29
IV	Transport	21
V	Trade	47
	Trade in foodstuffs	56
	Trade in textiles	56
	Other trades	31
	C Public administration and liberal arts	65
VI	Public force	
VII	Public administration	86
VIII	Professions and liberal arts	61
	D Miscellaneous	30
IX	Persons living principally on their income	2[illegible]
X	Domestic service	10
XI	Insufficiently described occupations	10
XII	Unproductive	11
	Total	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

occupation combined with agriculture (or were agriculture is the principal occupation)

Land lord (rent receivers)		Cultivators (rent payers)		Farm servants and field labourers	
Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 of the population	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 of the population	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 of the population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**1763**	**Total**	**975**	**Total**	**479**
Non-cultivating land-owners	96	Non-cultivating land-owners	1	cultivating land-owners	—
Cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	19	Non-cultivating tenants	1
Non-cultivating tenants	68	Cultivating tenant		Cultivating tenants	14
Cultivating tenants	109	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc	16	Field labourers	—
Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc	28	Farm servants	41	Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel nut, arecanut, etc growers	16
		Field labourers	55	Wood cutters	18
Tea, coffee, rubber, etc planters	16	Tea, coffee, rubber planters	—	Hill-men, goat herds, shepherds, etc	—
Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel nut, arecanut, etc growers	201	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel nut, arecanut, etc growers	213	Fishing	14
Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	17	Wood cutters	4	Sawyers	1
Toddy drawers	80	Fishing	19	Basket makers and other industries of cane, bamboo, etc	2
Boat owners, boatmen and traders	15	Sawyers	7	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	40
Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc	9	Basket makers and other industries of cane, bamboo, etc	2	Bone grinders and hookers and flour grinders	94
Bank managers, money lenders, etc	279	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	40	Grain parchers	42
Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc	8	Bone grinders and hookers and flour grinders	43	Toddy drawers	5
Trade in cotton (not fire wood)	5	Grain parchers	1	Washing, cleaning, etc	41
Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc	81	Toddy drawers	67	Barbers, hair dressers, etc	2
Fish dealers	70	Washing, cleaning, etc	19	Boat owners, boat men and traders	4
Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc	10	Barbers, hair dressers, etc	1	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc	1
Condiments (betel leaf, betel nut, etc), fruit and arecanut sellers	104	Boat owners, boatmen and traders	8	Bank managers, money lenders, etc	—
Grain and pulse dealers	8	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc	21	Fish dealers	21
Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	6	Bank managers, money lenders, etc	27	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc	2
Sellers of cotton, wool, silk	5	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc	8	Condiments (betel leaf, betel nut, etc), fruit and arecanut sellers	1
Sellers of [illegible]	—	Trade in cotton (not fire wood)	—	Grain and pulse dealers	2
Sellers of [illegible]	1	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc	21	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	2
Trade in [illegible]	79	Fish dealers	27	Sellers of cotton, wool, silk	3
[illegible]	3	Gardeners and sellers of vegetable oil, milk and milk products	10	Sellers of [illegible]	—
[illegible]	13	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc	10	Sellers of [illegible]	1
[illegible]	1	Condiments (betel leaf, betel nut, etc), fruit and arecanut sellers	80	Trade in [illegible]	2
Trade in [illegible]	23	Grain and pulse dealers	77	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	3
[illegible]	8	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	5	Sellers of [illegible]	1
[illegible]	1	Sellers of cotton, wool, silk	3	Sellers of [illegible]	1
[illegible]	2	Sellers of [illegible]	1	Trade in [illegible]	1
[illegible]	1	Trade in [illegible]	1	Medical practitioners of all kinds	—
[illegible]	1	Trade in [illegible]	3	Professions (other than of agricultural kind) pursuers	—
[illegible]	23	Professions (other than of agricultural kind) pursuers	19	Cattle, sheep, etc	2
Professions (other than of agricultural kind) pursuers	—	Servants (other than of agricultural kind) pursuers	1	Labourers (unclassified)	136
Cattle, sheep, etc	8	Cattle, sheep, etc	2	Others (not specified)	70
Labourers (unclassified)	12	Labourers (unclassified)	136		
Others (not specified)	7	Others (not specified)	70		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups

Group	Occupation	Number of actual workers: Males	Number of actual workers: Females	Number of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5
	I Exploitation of animals and vegetation	138 922	74 567	537
	1 PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	133 313	73 585	552
1	Reclamation of agricultural land	12 089	2 512	208
2	Ordinary cultivators	58 278	17 191	295
3	Estate staff	809	335	414
5	Labourers	19 8[illegible]	20 785	1 018
6	Tea coffee and [illegible] plantation labourers	192	209	62
	Rent [illegible] [illegible] and coconut tree grower	7 020	1 898	270
9	Wood [illegible] wood, lac [illegible] rubber etc collector and charcoal burners	1 70[illegible]	261	152
11	Herdsmen shepherds [illegible] etc	1 050	161	150
	2 FISHING AND HUNTING	5 612	1 002	179
17	Fishing	5 [illegible]80	1 002	180
	II Exploitation of minerals			
	III Industry	66 574	42 371	636
	6 TEXTILES	11,668	18 281	1 567
26	Cotton spinning	22	67	3 015
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	2,119	2 051	971
30	Other fibre (coconut aloe flax hemp straw etc)	9 120	16 838	1 787
	8 WOOD	15 746	5 052	321
23	Sawyers	4 329	23	5
24	Carpenters turners and joiners etc	7 121	163	91
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	1 096	4 876	1 190
	9 METALS	1 993	703	160
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	1 516	577	174
	10 CERAMICS	1 959	742	379
55	Potters and earthern pipe and bowl makers	1 567	678	1[illegible]
	11 CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS	1,450	695	479
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	1 372	696	507
	12 FOOD INDUSTRIES	11 075	9 745	880
65	Rice pounders and husker and flour grinders	938	9 115	9 719
74	Toddy drawers	9,695		
	13 INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	5 818	4 811	827
77	Tailors milliners, dress makers darners, and embroiderers on linen	1,208	906	750
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	2 557	3 282	1 291
81	Barbers hair dressers and vigil makers	1 871	607	324
	15 BUILDING INDUSTRIES	8 939	677	76
87	Stone cutters and dressers	1 601	62	17
88	Brick layers and masons	3 604	253	72
	18 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	4,709	1 638	348
98	Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers imitation jewellery makers and gilders, etc	1,891	52	13
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc	214	1,668	7,827

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(*contd.*)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	V Transport	9,285	213	23
	20 TRANSPORT BY WATER	3,333	17	5
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	3,157	7	2
	21 TRANSPORT BY ROAD	4,511	196	43
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	90	—	—
	V Trade	30,419	2,862	283
	31 BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE	1,306	731	560
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	1,306	731	560
	32. TRADE IN TEXTILES	2,018	23	9
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton silk, hair and other textiles	2,018	23	9
	33. HOTELS, INNS, RESTAURANTS ETC.	3,160	1,360	437
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	1,913	920	410
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, kitchens, etc and their employees	1,247	434	
	34. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS	17,654	4,970	280
131	Fish dealers	8,101	1,371	410
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, milk and other condiments	4,042	606	150
134	Sellers of sweet meats, cake, pie and confectionery	318	300	1,159
136	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and sweetmeat sellers	4,670	816	190
136	Grain and pulse dealers	4,028	1,317	328
	40 TRADE IN OTHER SORTS	2,912	1	410
151	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	1,987	151	86
	VI Public force	375	—	—
	VII Public administration	3,171	250	79
1 1	Members of the [illegible]	51	—	—
	VIII Professions and liberal arts	18,969	2,215	133
	40 RELIGION	3,31	790	213
1	Temple priests, barons, general service priests, religious teachers	1,9 3	432	2 7
	41 MEDICINE	1,731	231	1
1 1	Medical practitioners (including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons)	1,731	12	77
	4 EDUCATION	6,171	251	145
171	Professional teachers (excluding [illegible])	5,221	9 1	1 3
	50 LITERATURE AND ART	1,901	9	11
1	Authors, journalists, painters, sculptors, musicians, actors, etc.	64	191	[illegible]
	IX. Persons living principally on their income	342	27	41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—(*cont.*)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups

Group No	Occupation	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	X. Domestic service	**2,244**	**1,603**	**717**
	52 DOMESTIC SERVICE	2,244	1,603	717
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	2,076	1,603	775
	XI Insufficiently described occupations	**16,705**	**6 685**	**400**
	53 GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION	16,705	6,685	400
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	2 880	153	53
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	13 029	6,532	501
	XII Unproductive	**5,640**	**1 722**	**305**
	55 BEGGARS, VAGRANTS PROSTITUTES	591	707	1,196
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards etc	591	707	1,196

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

S. [illegible] of 1921 1911 and 1901

CROP NO	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1921	1911	1901	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN 1921 and 1911	1911 and 1921 and 1901	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SUB CLASS I—EXPLOITATION [illegible] MATERIAL OBJECTS	312 911	433,954	433,853	+ 8	+ 12	+ 18
	Order 1—Pasture and agriculture	292 639	420 647	421,250	+ 8	+ 12	+ 18
1	Inferred [illegible] and herd	6,461	6,113	11,064	+ 1	+ 311	+ 315
2	Ordinary [illegible]	30,077	309,825	192,07[illegible]	+ 8	+ 9	+ 15
3	Agricultural [illegible] plantation [illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,501	1,068	+ 21	— 83	— 7
4	Farm servants	[illegible]					
5	Field labourers	1,251	107,[illegible]	170,590	+ 9	— 6	+ 3
6	Tea cultivation [illegible] and indigo plantation	1,[illegible]	3,312	1,931	— 4	+ 72	+ 68
7	Fruit flower [illegible] etc. growers	[illegible],600	19,[illegible]	23,140	+ 4	— 11	— 11
9	Wood [illegible] collectors	4,[illegible]					
10	Lac collectors	[illegible]	4,775	1,[illegible]	— 3		+ 230
11	Cattle and [illegible]	1	1,[illegible]	521	+ 13	— 11	— 4
12	Sheep and [illegible]	101		115	+ 53	— 44	— 11
13	Breed [illegible]	4	2	241	+ 3350	— 97	— 52
14	Herdsmen [illegible]	1	1,653	4,064	— 6	— 59	— 61
	Order 2—Fishing and hunting	13,513	13,297	12,153	+ 5	+ 9	+ 18
17	Fishing	13,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	+ 1	+ 5	+ 11
18	Hunting	90	26	1,[illegible]	+ 23	+ 177	+ 956
	SUB CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	7	8	3	+ 17	+ 100	+ 133
	Order 3—Mines	2	6	2	— 67	+ 100	— 33
	SUB CLASS III.—INDUSTRIES	210 224	182 631	172 003	+ 9	+ 12	+ 22
	Order 6—Textiles	58 638	44 825	39 631	+ 6	+ 10	+ 23
26	Cotton spinning	131					
27	Cotton weaving and [illegible]	3,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	6,313	+ 13	— 6	+ 25
29	Hemp [illegible] and allied [illegible]	[illegible]	6,4	—	+ 25	—	—
30	Other fibres (excluding silk, flax, hemp, aloe etc.)						
27	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sewing of textiles	43,1[illegible]	31,310	33,115	+ 7	+ 18	+ 95
		2	1	86	+ 100	— 98	— 93
	Order 7—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	3,342	3,179	272	+ 10	+ 33	+ 379
29	Tanners [illegible]	1,[illegible]	1	2,[illegible]	+ 1100	— 100	— 1[illegible]
30	Skin [illegible]						
41	Furriers and [illegible]	1,219	1,177		+ 3	—	—
43	[illegible]	8	4	—	+ 100	—	—
		13	1	4	+ 1100	— 75	+ 200
	Order 8—Wood	41,768	43,222	34,831	+ 4	+ 41	+ 46
43	[illegible]	11,[illegible]					
		17,204	20,217	31,200	+ 5	+ 41	+ 10
		16,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	9,2	—	+ 41	+ 41
	Order 9—Metal	10,325	9,277	8,596	+ 11	+ 8	+ 20
4	Metal [illegible]			6,114	+	+	+ 1
47	[illegible]	3	2,[illegible]	1,3	+ 2	+	+ 20
	Order 10. Ceramics	9,227	4,196	3,312	+ 1	+ 19	+ 20
43	[illegible]	2[illegible]		1,[illegible]	—	+ 92	+ 92

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(cont)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901

GROUP NO	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1921	1911	1901	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN 1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Order 11—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	4 400	4,192	7 093	+ 5	— 41	— 38
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	1 101	3 986	6 873	+ 4	— 43	— 40
	Order 12—Food industries	43 524	40,211	48,253	+ 8	— 17	— 10
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16 920	15 230	19 599	+ 11	— 22	— 13
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	382	176	98	+ 117	+ 80	+ 290
67	Gram parchers etc	302	224	28	+ 35	+ 700	+ 979
68	Butchers	506	167	451	+ 8	+ 3	+ 11
69	Fish curers	27	8		+ 238		
71	Makers of sugar molasses and gur	511	179	304	+ 7	+ 58	+ 69
72	Sweet meat makers preparers of jam and condiments etc	7	15		— 53		
73	Brewers and distillers	21	5	77	+ 380	— 94	— 69
74	Toddy drawers	21 653	23 303	27,593	+ 6	— 16	— 11
	Order 13—Industries of dress and the toilet	19 127	18 438	17 718	+ 4	+ 4	+ 8
77	Tailors milliners dress makers darners and embroiderers on linen	1 106	3,951	3 6 0	+ 4	+ 9	+ 13
78	Shoe boot and sandal makers	250	90	910	+ 153	— 89	— 73
80	Washing cleaning and dyeing	9 026	8 701	7 738	+ 4	+ 12	+ 17
81	Barbers hair dressers and wig makers	5 551	5 105	4 557	+ 8	+ 24	+ 27
	Order 14—Furniture industries	179	132	42	+ 36	+ 214	+ 326
	Order 15—Building industries	17,767	13 532	8 524	+ 31	+ 59	+ 108
86	Excavators and well sinkers	31	20	90	+ 55	— 78	— 66
88	Brick layers and masons	6 800	11,842	7 906	— 43	+ 50	— 14
89	Decorators painters, tilers, plumbers etc	2,113	1 129	224	+ 87	+ 401	+ 843
	Order 16—Construction of means of transport	341	65	165	+ 425	— 60	+ 107
	Order 17—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc)	18	1		+1700	..	
	Order 18—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	13,658	7,785	6 683	+ 75	+ 16	+ 104
98	Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc	9,052	7 145	6 115	+ 27	+ 17	+ 48
99	Makers of bangles or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of rosaries, lingams, spangles and sacred threads	69	32	78	+ 116	— 59	— 12
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse dust etc	14					
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc	3 701	2,985	868	+ 24	+ 232	+ 446
	SUB CLASS IV—TRANSPORT	21,129	18,856	18,250	+ 12	+ 3	+ 16
	Order 20—Transport by water	6,901	6,773	10,221	+ 2	— 34	— 32
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships officers, engineers, mariners and fire-men	212	408	2	— 48	+20800	+10500
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbour, docks, stream rivers and canals (including construction)	25	18	2,805	+ 39	— 99	— 99
110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6 410	6,347	7,914	+ 1	— 0	— 19
	Order 21—Transport by road ..	10,971	10,050	7,010	+ 9	+ 43	+ 57
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302					
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	1 458	2,287	+ 16	— 36	— 26
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	34					
114	Do connected with other vehicles	7,494	7,568	4,569	— 1	+ 66	+ 65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*concld.*

Selected occupations of 1911 and 1921

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED BY			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Pali etc. brewers and owners	49	21	91	+ 80	— 67	— 54
11*	Potters and manufacturers	624	933	60	— 31	+ 1544	+ 900
	Order 23.—Transport by rail	2 190	1,381	431	+ 58	+ 163	+ 346
119	Railway employees of all kind other than coolies	1,469	1 347	431	+ 11	+ 162	+ 239
120	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	720	34	—	+2017	—	—
	Order 22.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services	1,065	722	523	+ 48	+ 39	+ 102
130	Post office telegraph and telephone services	406					
130a	Ancillary service	673	722	523	+ 46	+ 39	+ 102
	SUB CLASS V.—TRADE.	100 190	105 401	90,190	+ 1	+ 17	+ 11
	Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	4,521	4 424	3 022	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
131	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4,921	4,131	3,025	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
	Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export	461	293	329	+ 57	— 29	+ 25
132	Broker commission agent, commercial travellers [illegible] owners and employees	461	293	329	+ 57	— 29	+ 25
	Order 26.—Trade in textiles	6 832	5 646	8 677	+ 7	— 18	— 12
133	Trade in pure goods wool cotton silk hair and other textiles	6,059	5,646	6 877	+ 7	— 18	— 12
	Order 27.—Trade in skins leather and furs	429	341	255	+ 10	+ 81	+ 68
134	Trade in skins leather [illegible] furs	429	341	255	+ 10	+ 81	+ 68
	Order 28.—Trade in wood	1 307	1 245	1,245	—	+ 5	+ 5
135	Trade in wood (not from [illegible]) [illegible] bamboo, thatch, etc	1 307	1 245	1,245	—	+ 5	+ 5
	Order 29.—Trade in metals	272	221	—	— 13		—
	Order 30.—Trade in pottery brick and tiles	249	17	1 429	+ 79	— 85	— 73
137	[illegible]	249	17	1 429	+ 79	— 85	— 73
	Order 31.—Trade in chemical products	831	812	77	+ 1	+ 954	+1005
138	[illegible]	1	1	—	+ 1	+ 99	+1000
	Order 32.—Hotels cafes restaurants etc	16 336	9 690	16 847	+ 7	— 4	— 3
139	[illegible]	6	4 1	9 11	+ 5	— 31	— 31
140	[illegible]	2	7	7	+ 5	+ 171	+ 175
	Order 33.—Other trade in food stuffs	59 843	53 373	51 743	+ 232	+ 1	+ 2
141	[illegible]	11 334	11 13	9 9	+ 5	+ 19	+ 25
142	[illegible]	13	11 43	37 1.2	— 6	— 21	— 5
143	[illegible]	2 391	1 15	1 11	+ 13	+ 9	+ 16
144	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1	1.4	— 23	+ 31	— 19
145	[illegible]	13 [illegible]	31 347	17 222	+ 17	— 7	+ 6
146	[illegible]	1 211	17 13	9 1 1	— 4	+ 81	+ 7
147	[illegible]	474	1 169	54	+ 6	+ 1	[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(cont)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901

Group No	Occupation	Population supported in 1921	1911	1901	Percentage of variation between 1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	329	459	100	— 7	+ 359	+ 229
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	430	563	689	— 24	— 18	— 38
	Order 34—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	157	336	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes perfumes, etc)	157	336	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
	Order 35—Trade in furniture	1,111	1,537	896	— 28	+ 72	+ 24
142	Hardware, cooking utensils porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles articles for gardening, etc	480	592	551	— 19	+ 7	— 13
	Order 36—Trade in building materials	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
	Order 37—Trade in means of transport	766	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport motors cycles, etc	28					
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts etc	689					
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants camels horses, cattle, asses mules etc	49	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
	Order 38—Trade in fuel	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	2 130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
	Order 39—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1,961	1 118	945	+ 75	+ 18	+ 108
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	1,067	642	592	+ 66	+ 8	+ 80
149	Dealers in common bangles bead necklaces fans, small articles toys, hunting and fishing tackle flowers etc	4	346	192	+ 16	+ 80	+ 110
	Order 40—Trade of other sorts	1,3367	15,214	936	— 12	+1525	+1328
152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	12,038	14,450	776	— 17	+1762	+1451
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	377	166	145	+ 127	+ 14	+ 160
	SUB CLASS VI—PUBLIC FORCE	2,437	1,740	763	+	+ 128	+ 219
	Order 41—Army	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
156	Army	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
	Order 44—Police	1,483	1 164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
159	Police	1,483	1 164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
	SUB CLASS VII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	11 067	10 045	8,648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
	Order 45—Public administration	11,067	10 045	8 648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
161	Service of the State	107	71	22	+ 51	+ 222	+ 386
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	8 402	8,355	8,513	+ 1	— 2	— 1
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	616	400	113	+ 54	+ 254	+ 445
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,942	1,219		+ 59		--
	SUB CLASS VIII—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS	44,944	30,571	24,960	+ 47	+ 22	+ 80
	Order 46—Religion	9 252	10,648	9,785	— 13	+ 9	— 5
165	Priests, Ministers, etc	2,844	2,699	3,367	+ 5	— 20	— 16
166	Religious mendicants inmates of monasteries, etc	211	155	155	+ 36	...	+ 36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(*contd.*)

Selected occupations of 1921 1911 and 1901

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
167	Clergymen, readers church and religious service	804	1,323	212	— 35	+ 167	+ 308
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, caravanners	6,573	6,461	6,059	+ 17	+ 7	— 12
	Order 47—Law	3,457	2,183	1,108	+ 41	+ 96	+ 178
169	Lawyers of all kinds including bards, law agents and mukhtars	1,947	1,327	864	+ 46	+ 51	+ 101
170	Lawyers clerks petition writers, etc	1,510	1,000	192	+ 10	+ 443	+ 630
	Order 48.—Medicine	3,422	4,881	2,770	+ 15	+ 29	+ 43
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons	6,056	4,451	2,423	+ 14	+ 37	+ 14
172	Midwives vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, ete.	667	430	337	+ 32	+ 55	+ 105
	Order 49—Instruction	23,863	7,417	4,816	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
173	Professors and teachers of all kind	16,194					
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	9,663	7,417	4,810	+ 111	+ 54	+ 317
	Order 50—Letters and arts and sciences	8,546	8,438	8,489	+ 27	— 1	+ 27
177	Authors editors, journalists, artist photographers sculptors, instrument makers, musicians, actors, astrologers, etc.	1,815	1,109	1,321	+ 30	+ 40	+ 37
178	Musical composers and musicians, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	2,731	3,001	2,926	— 8	+ 27	+ 8
	SUB CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	1,867	1,129	3,622	+ 66	— 69	— 48
	Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income	1,867	1,129	3,622	+ 66	— 69	— 48
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) rent or interest receivers bankers and pensioners	1,867	1,129	3,622	+ 66	— 69	— 48
	SUB CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	7,679	8,573	7,898	+ 33	— 33	—
	Order 52.—Domestic service	7,679	8,573	7,898	+ 33	— 33	—
181	Cook water carriers door keepers sweepers and other indoor servants	7,347	8,061	7,372	+ 47	— 39	— 2
182	Private grooms coachmen dog boys etc	332	512	526	— 41	+ 57	— 1
	SUB CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATION	49,415	66,192	49,874	— 25	+ 33	+ 8
	Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	49,415	66,192	49,874	— 25	+ 33	+ 8
184	Non-factory workmen and unspecified workers or unspecified [illegible]	1,117	956	279	+ 90	+ 240	+ 853
185	[illegible]	7,920	8,149	2,847	+ 54	+ 4	+ 179
186	Labourers and [illegible]	[illegible]	60,079	41,148	— 34	+ 34	— 11
	SUB CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	11,256	2,347	3,336	+ 342	— 34	+ 237
	Order 54.—Inmates of jails asylums and alms houses	294	137	297	+ 53	— 47	— 3
188	[illegible]	294	137	297	+ 3	—	— 3
	Order 55.—Beggars vagrants prostitutes	1,962	3,390	3,039	— 41	— 21	— 34
189	[illegible]	1,962	3,390	3,039	— 1	— 21	— 34
	Order 56.—Other unclassified non productive industries	9,000	—	—	—	—	
19	[illegible]	4	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

Occupation of selected castes

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3
Hindu		
Ambalavasi—		
Ordinary cultivation	201	429
Growers of special products and market gardening	55	88
Food industries	24	341
Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance	25	36
Other trade in food stuffs	18	38
Public administration	29	
Religion	364	14
Law	17	
Medicine	16	
Instruction	37	58
Letters, arts and sciences	58	
Persons living principally on their income	21	3
Domestic service	15	122
Other occupations	117	31
Arayan—		
Ordinary cultivation	155	78
Growers of special products and market gardening	21	63
Fishing and hunting	476	31
Textiles	145	931
Building industries	11	1,750
Transport by water	42	
Transport by road	12	111
Other trade in food stuffs	35	70
Other occupations	100	106
Brahman Malayali—		
Ordinary cultivation	428	5
Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance	63	18
Other trade in food stuffs	32	36
Public administration	14	
Religion	285	2
Law	29	
Instruction	56	
Persons living principally on their income	26	
Domestic service	21	81
Other occupations	47	
Brahman, Tamil—		
Ordinary cultivation	208	5
Growers of special products and market gardening	21	8
Food industries	90	4 260
Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance	104	66
Trade in textiles	48	
Hotels, cafes restaurants, etc	102	21
Other trade in food stuffs	51	16
Trade of other sorts	60	
Public administration	120	
Religion	47	
Law	28	
Medicine	12	15
Instruction	78	1
Letters and arts and sciences	15	
Other occupations	76	5
Brahman Konkani—		
Ordinary cultivation	276	5
Textiles	34	15
Banks establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	20	28
Brokerage, commission and export	21	
Trade in textiles	13	
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	14	52
Other trade in food stuffs	114	19
Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts, etc	19	41
Trade of other sorts	139	1
Religion	68	19
Brahman Konkani—(*cont*)		
Medicine	14	
Instruction	28	7
Letters and arts and sciences	21	29
Domestic service	37	628
Other occupations	187	11
Brahman others—		
Ordinary cultivation	375	
Growers of special products and market gardening	75	14
Textiles	13	
Food industries	23	35
Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	31	38
Trade in textiles	25	
Hotels cafes restaurants, etc	43	5
Other trade in food stuffs	24	
Trade of other sorts	29	
Religion	127	
Persons living principally on their income	11	
Domestic service	43	
Other occupations	171	
Chalias—		
Ordinary cultivation	62	70
Growers of special products and market gardening	11	50
Chemical products properly so called and analogous	736	55
Food industries	18	67
Other trade in food stuffs	47	90
Trade of other sorts	43	71
Religion	25	
Other occupations	58	33
Chaliyan—		
Ordinary cultivation	15	15
Growers of special products and market gardening	14	75
Fishing and hunting	21	50
Textiles	763	47
Food industries	11	
Banks establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	11	22
Other trade in food stuffs	9	80
Trade in furniture	12	
Trade of other sorts	39	192
Religion	22	
Instruction	25	100
Other occupations	58	120
Chetti—		
Ordinary cultivation	189	103
Growers of special products and market gardening	48	46
Raising of farm stock	16	168
Textiles	271	126
Food industries	15	74
Building industries	43	43
Transport by road	10	46
Banks establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	10	54
Trade in textiles	90	
Trade in wood	11	
Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc	10	76
Other trade in food stuffs	49	103
Trade in building materials	19	33
Law	10	
Beggars, vagrants prostitutes	34	234
Other occupations	175	43
Devangan—		
Ordinary cultivation	304	1,025
Textiles	426	24
Food industries	68	
Furniture industries	14	
Trade in textiles	47	...
Trade in clothing and toilet articles	14	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(*concl.*)

Occupation of district centre.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3
Dravidian—contd.		
Trade in furniture	115	—
Other occupations	12	—
Chitrapuri—		
Ordinary cultivation	565	84
Growers of special products and market gardening	22	22
Forestry	120	9
Raising of farm stock	45	28
Wood	19	—
Trade in fuel	18	21
Other occupations	207	49
Devar—		
Ordinary cultivation	470	41
Growers of special products and market gardening	17	10
Textiles	156	193
Wood	18	68
Food industries	128	50
Building industries	49	1
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	11	119
Instruction	17	8
Other occupations	190	18
Eraliga—		
Raising of farm stock	61	10
Fishing and hunting	48	69
Textiles	166	84
Wood	44	87
Industries of dress and the toilet	40	44
Other trade in food stuffs	22	667
Religion	10	—
Other occupations	31	44
Gounadan—		
Ordinary cultivation	111	1,701
Textiles	31	117
Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	21	8
Wood	457	13
Metals	190	22
Industries of dress and the toilet	28	10
Other occupations	89	60
Gowdallan—		
Ordinary cultivation	553	191
Growers of special products and market gardening	45	87
Fishing and hunting	19	9
Textiles	84	843
Wood	108	253
Building industries	19	10
Transport by water	43	—
Transport by road	14	—
Trade in building materials	31	—
Other occupations	74	49
Gowpen—		
Ordinary occupations	136	136
Growers of special product and market gardening	53	119
Textiles	34	113
Wood	43	95
Food industries	81	63
Industries of dress and the toilet	53	120
Religion	11	9
Medicine	43	59
Instruction	11	31
Other occupations	305	19
Domestic service	1	131
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	7	47
Other occupations	117	61
Kaikadi—		
Ordinary cultivation	43	55
Growers of special products and market gardening	1	—
Textiles	7	1
Kavundan—(cont.)		
Raising of farm stock	34	11
Fishing and hunting	13	86
Textiles	34	88
Wood	180	48
Chemical product properly so called and analogous	13	84
Food industries	35	36
Banks, establishments of credit, exchanges and insurances	18	154
Other occupations	165	40
Kshatriya Nalkandi—		
Ordinary cultivation	110	53
Public administration	445	19
Other occupations	399	23
Kshatriya, Pandaram—		
Other trade in food stuff	198	57
Domestic service	119	18
Other occupations	783	18
Kulwan Chetti—		
Ordinary cultivation	377	84
Growers of special product and market gardening	80	71
Fishing and hunting	61	89
Textiles	81	64
Wood	179	98
Food industries	80	307
Transport by road	16	—
Other trade in food stuff	93	865
Domestic service	73	83
Other occupations	923	68
Kumaran—		
Ordinary cultivation	86	178
Wood	80	67
Ceramics	743	88
Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	95	578
Religion, vagrants, prostitutes, &c	53	454
Other occupations	137	800
Kuppan—		
Ordinary cultivation	509	81
Growers of special products and market gardening	18	90
Textiles	37	171
Wood	19	8
Food industries	47	79
Building industries	30	—
Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc.	16	11
Public administration	91	90
Instruction	63	11
Letters and art professions	11	16
Domestic service	23	11
Other occupations	131	17
Otta Vellalan—		
Ordinary cultivation	527	411
Building industries	87	148
Transport by road	511	8
Trade in building materials	80	—
Trade of the seas	14	573
Religion, agents, priests, &c.	91	129
Other occupations	530	123
Pasan—		
Ordinary cultivation	52	31
Growers of special product and market gardening	1	71
Wood	385	121
Food industries	11	56
Transport by road	13	—
Trade of the seas	172	7
Trade in food stuffs	23	79
Medicine	2	1
Domestic service	21	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3
Panan—(*cont.*)		
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc	38	317
Other occupations	43	96
Pandaran—		
Ordinary cultivation	62	41
Fishing and hunting	45	
Wood	147	120
Food industries	19	40
Building industries	27	4
Transport by road	19	
Other trade in food stuffs	532	117
Trade of other sorts	14	19
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc	21	
Other occupations	114	17
Panditattan—		
Ordinary cultivation	53	80
Growers of special products and market gardening	12	100
Metals	14	
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	14	
Other trade in food stuffs	30	
Trade in building materials	16	
Trade in fuel	20	
Other occupations	341	2
Parayan—		
Ordinary cultivation	448	145
Wood	498	29
Other occupations	54	81
Pulayan—		
Ordinary cultivation	892	72
Textiles	24	10,078
Other occupations	84	18
Vâlan—		
Ordinary cultivation	502	165
Growers of special products and market gardening	58	772
Fishing and hunting	95	3
Transport by water	52	1
Transport by road	21	
Other trade in food stuffs	52	153
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc	11	189
Other occupations	209	5
Vannan—		
Ordinary cultivation	35	147
Industries of dress and the toilet	867	87
Trade of other sorts	11	
Domestic service	15	
Other occupations	72	83
Velan—		
Ordinary cultivation	39	172
Wood	42	9
Ceramics	13	
Industries of dress and the toilet	652	78
Other trade in food stuffs	109	13 733
Medicine	67	22
Letters and arts and sciences	29	30
Other occupations	49	29
Velakkattalaiyan—		
Ordinary cultivation	33	59
Industries of dress and the toilet	943	63
Other occupations	24	36
Vellalan—		
Ordinary cultivation	630	43
Fishing and hunting	12	
Building industries	43	60
Vellalan—(*cont.*)		
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	17	61
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	14	19
Other trade in food stuffs	74	7,900
Public administration	16	6
Medicine	12	
Letters and arts and sciences	17	
Other occupations	165	12
Velutt'dan		
Ordinary cultivation	96	135
Growers of special products and market gardening	19	
Raising of farm stock	18	
Textiles	37	65
Wood	13	81
Food industries	21	71
Industries of dress and the toilet	757	101
Building industries	24	
Other occupations	15	52
Vettuvan—		
Ordinary cultivation	471	282
Growers of special products and market gardening	33	36
Forestry	32	
Raising of farm stock	23	
Textiles	74	82
Wood	40	36
Food industries	25	48
Building industries	13	6
Domestic service	12	78
Other occupations	297	21
Musalman		
Jonakan—		
Ordinary cultivation	258	322
Growers of special products and market gardening	56	8
Fishing and hunting	13	4
Textiles	44	29
Wood	28	
Food industries	23	31
Transport by water	30	
Transport by road	45	6
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	18	51
Other trade in food stuffs	353	11
Other occupations	137	134
Ravuttan—		
Ordinary cultivation	254	51
Growers of special products and market gardening	35	
Textiles	42	15
Wood	23	
Food industries	69	7
Industries of dress and the toilet	17	
Transport by rail	31	
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	18	33
Trade in textiles	38	
Trade in wood	17	
Other trade in food stuffs	60	39
Trade of other sorts	38	6
Religion	18	31
Domestic service	14	39
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc	10	
Other occupations	316	79
Christian		
Anglo Indian—		
Ordinary cultivation	149	38
Growers of special products and market gardening	73	78

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(*concl.*)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3
Jain—Indian—(concl.)		
Textiles	43	242
Wood	170	1
Metals	68	—
Food industries	22	47
Industries of dress and the toilet	162	139
Furniture industries	18	—
Transport by road	18	—
Trade in textiles	14	—
Other trade in food stuffs	21	—
Trade of other sorts	27	23
Public administration	26	—
Medicine	21	196
Instruction	68	500
Letters and arts and sciences	21	—
Persons living principally on their income	18	—
Other occupations	100	106
Europeans—		
Ordinary cultivation	43	—
Growers of special product and market gardening	480	5
Trade in chemical products	182	—
Public administration	87	—
Religion	109	150
Medicine	48	—
Instruction	22	—
Persons living principally on their income	92	—
Other occupations	43	—
Indian Christians—		
Ordinary cultivation	425	87
Growers of special products and market gardening	23	20
Fishing and hunting	21	17
Textiles	130	225
Wood	61	43
Food industries	41	600
Industries of dress and the toilet	14	7
Building industries	61	18
Transport by water	18	1
Transport by road	50	3
Trade in textiles	11	6
Other trade in food stuffs	61	18
Other occupations	171	67
Jain		
Brokerage, commission and export	83	—
Trade in textiles	18	—
Trade in metals	85	—
Other trade in food stuff	611	110
Trade of other sorts	178	85
Instruction	15	—

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3
Jain—(concl.)		
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	43	50
Other occupations	437	47
Jew		
Black Jew—		
Ordinary cultivation	80	20
Rearing of small animals	13	—
Industries of dress and the toilet	85	63
Transport by water	19	74
Banks, establishments of credit, exchanges and insurance	61	13
Trade in textiles	16	—
Trade in skin, leather and furs	16	—
Trade in pottery, bricks and lime	10	—
Hotels, sales, restaurants, etc.	38	78
Other trade in food stuffs	871	50
Trade of other sorts	327	68
Other occupations	756	78
White Jew—		
Ordinary cultivation	83	—
Chemical products, property so called and analogous	14	—
Transport by water	83	80
Banks, establishments of credit, exchanges and insurance	130	83
Trade in textiles	86	—
Trade in skins, leather and furs	11	—
Trade in wood	11	—
Trade in chemical products	27	—
Other trade in food stuffs	69	67
Trade of other sorts	370	13
Public administration	11	—
Instruction	41	50
Other occupations	100	700
Animist.		
Kadar—		
Ordinary cultivation	41	47
Growers of special product and market gardening	76	13
Forestry	318	155
Wood	84	900
Other occupations	76	800
Malayan—		
Ordinary cultivation	400	87
Forestry	404	110
Wood	58	50
Dancers, of jalsa, nautch and alms houses	19	—
Other occupations	19	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Railways.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	1	471	9	305
Persons directly employed				
Officers	1			1
Subordinates drawing more than Rs 75 per mensem	...	3	2	
Do from Rs 20 to 75 do		55	6	26
Do under Rs 20 do		308	1	229
Persons indirectly employed.				
Contractors		1		38
Contractors regular employees		4		3
Coolies		100	...	13
Irrigation Department.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED		175	2	275
Persons directly employed				
Officers		1	1	3
Uupper subordinates		1		4
Lower subordinates		3		7
Clerks		3		
Peons and other servants		20		26
Coolies		84		68
Persons indirectly employed.				
Contractors		3	1	28
Contractors' regular employees				7
Coolies	...	60	..	132
Postal Department				
TOTAL	1	124	1	95
Supervising Officers (including probationary Superintendents, etc.)		1		1
Post Masters	1	28	1	7
Miscellaneous agents				18
Clerks		16		6
Postmen, etc		39		39
Road establishment		18		18
Railway mail service —				
Supervising officers				
Clerks and Sorters				..
Mail guards, etc				
Combined offices —				
Signallers				
Messengers, etc		22		6
Telegraph Department.				
TOTAL		.	3	25
Administrative establishment	...			
Signalling			3	7
Clerks				2
Skilled labour ..	..			...
Unskilled labour ...	..			..
Messengers, etc. ...	..	...	...	16
Cochin Forest Tramway.				
TOTAL	4	406	17	369
Persons directly employed.				
Officers	2	4	3	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs 75 per mensem	2	4	2	2
Do from Rs 20 to Rs 75 do	...	58	12	38
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	262	1	271
Persons indirectly employed				
Contractors	...	3		6
Contractors' regular employees	...	8		2
Coolies	...	72	...	50

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—(*concl.*)

Number of persons employed on the 15th March 1921 on Railways and on the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Cochin Anchal Department.				
TOTAL	—	223	—	181
Supervising officers	—	—	—	1
Anchal Masters	—	54	—	45
Miscellaneous agents	—	5	—	3
Clerks	—	31	—	12
Anchalmen and other servants	—	220	—	84
Road establishment	—	26	—	37

PART B—Industries.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number of Establishments	Districts where chiefly employed	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED — Number of persons employed: Total		Direction and Supervision & Clerical: Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Direction and Supervision & Clerical: Indians		Skilled workmen		Unskilled labourers: Adults		Unskilled labourers: Children		Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult females	Numbers of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		13	14	15	16	17
I GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS	26		1,893	915	106	69	67		155	34	1 306	611	259	201	437	196
(a) Rubber aud coffee plantation	26		1,893	915	106	69	67		155	34	1,306	611	259	201	137	196
IV TEXTILES ANE CONNECTD INDUSTRIES	16		638	153	10	2	60	15	218	47	318	354	32	35	525	73
(a) Cotton weaving	1		312	170	2		13	1	59	1	227	168	11		565	23
(b) Cotton weaving and metal works	1		88	2			12	2	76	42	91	23	21	10	23	
(c) Coir mats factory	12	Cochin State	236	75	7		34		83	4		163		25	302	111
(d) Lace embroidery	2		2	206	1	2	1	12							90,500	137
V LEATHER ETC , INDUSTRIES	1		17	2			3		14	2					118	
(a) Tannery	1		17	2			3		11	2					118	
VI WOOD ETC INDUSTRIES	6		513		5		39		140		302		27			56
(a) Carpentry	4		219		2		24		17		119		27			111
(b) Saw mill	2		294		3		15		93		188					
VII METAL INDUSTRIES	7		511	2	16		40		216		233	2	6		4	12
(a) Iron casting and manufacturing of packing cases	4		177		8		16		83		70					
(b) Tin making	3		334	2	8		21		133		163	2	6		6	18

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(*contd.*)

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed

INDUSTRIES	Total number of persons in India	Districts where chiefly employed	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AS PERSONS EMPLOYED — Number of persons employed: Total — Males	Total — Females	Directors, Supervisors and Clerical: Europeans and Anglo-Indians — Males	Europeans and Anglo-Indians — Females	Indians — Males	Indians — Females	Skilled workmen — Males	Skilled workmen — Females	Unskilled labourers: Adult — Males	Adult — Females	Children — Males	Children — Females	Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult males	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VIII. [illegible] INDUSTRIES	50		973	163			61		168	13	659	134	67	16	162	79
(1) [illegible]	50		973	163	...		61		168	13	659	134	67	16	162	79
IX. [illegible] INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH [illegible]	11		1444	22	2	—	101		371	—	977	22	6	...	15	6
(1) Oil [illegible]	11		1444	22	2		101	...	371	—	977	22	6	—	15	6
X. FOOD INDUSTRIES	11	Cochin State	276	51	6	—	33		28		181	34	1		196	3
(1) [illegible]	3		36	—	1		6	—			30					
(2) [illegible]	6		176	45	3		27		12		70	49			593	—
(3) [illegible]	1		57	—		—	3	—	—		22			—		
(4) [illegible]	1		43	3	2	—	3		10	—	55	7	—	—	71	23
XIV. CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	4		281	—	3	—	14		142		45	2	—	—	48	—
(1) Steam and motor boat Navigation C[illegible]	3		174	—	—	—	11		119		44	—	—	—		
(2) [illegible] repairing	1		30	—	3	—	3	—	23	—	1	—	—	—		—
XVI. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	7		229	—	1		22	—	142	—	49	—	—	—		—
(a) Printing and binding	7		229	—	1	—	22	—	142	—	49	—	—	—		—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1921 and 1911

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS		INDUSTRIES									
		All Industries	I Growing of special products	IV Textiles and connected industries	V Wood etc industries	VII Metal industries	VIII Glass and earthenware industries	IX Industries connected with chemical products	X Food industries	XIV Construction of means of transport and communication	XVI Industries of luxury
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS	1921	92	22	8	6	7	20	11	9	4	5
	1911	65	21	2	3	4	15	9	6		5
(i) Directed by Government or Local authorities	1921	6	1	2		1			1		1
	1911										
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	1921	28	11	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	2
	1911										
(iii) Owned by private persons											
(a) European or Anglo-Indian	1921	15	8		2	2		1		1	1
	1911										
(b) Indian	1921	43	2	4	2		19	8	5	2	1
	1911										
(c) Others	1921										
	1911										
B NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	1921	8 058	2 743	963	513	513	1,136	1 488	303	204	195
	1911	6,402	3 837	194	447	122	807	614	173		208
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	1921	692	230	67	44	56	81	109	61	17	27
	1911	214	41	13	17	10	38	16	28		21
(b) Skilled workmen	1921	1,575	171	197	140	216	179	371	28	142	131
	1911	1,311	718	73	138	38	48	103	55		138
(c) Unskilled labour	1921	5,791	2,342	699	329	241	876	1,008	314	45	37
	1911	4,877	8,078	108	292	74	721	165	90		49
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921	293	170	1,208		9	203	23	340		...
	1911	218	801	259		14	173	88	254		28
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults	1921	123	240	80	89	26	105	9	5		
	1911	181	238	128	7		206	40	11		324

NOTE —Figures for 1911 under A are not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Organisation of Establishments.

TYPE OF ORGANISATION	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS											
	Total Establishments	I Growing of special products	IV Textiles not specified elsewhere	V Leather and related industries	VI Wood and related industries	VII Metal industries	VIII Glass and earthenware industries	IX Industries connected with building products	X Food industries	XIV Construction of means of transport and communications	XVI Industries of luxury
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Under the Local Government or Local Authority	6	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
2. Registered Companies	31	12	3	1	2	4	1	2	3	1	2
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian Directors	12	10	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	—
(b) With Indian Directors	10	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
(c) With Directors of different races	3	2			—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3. Privately owned	72	13	11	—	4	2	19	8	7	3	4
(a) By European or Anglo-Indians	10	9	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	1	1
(b) By Indians	58	4	11	—	3	—	19	6	7	2	3
(c) By joint owners of different races		—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Places of origin of skilled employees.

BIRTH PLACE	Total number of workmen		INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS																			
			I Growing of special products		II Textiles and connected industries		V Leather, etc industries		VI Wood etc industries		VII Metal industries		VIII Glass and earthenware industries		IX Industries connected with chemical products		X Food industries		XIV Construction of means of transport		XVI Industries of luxury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 In the Province or State (*Cochin Stat*)	1 289	49	56	1	204	35	4		135		185		163	13	274		21		130		117	
2. Outside the Province	286	44	93	30	14	12	10	2	5		31		3		87		6		12		25	
Madras Presidency	200	30	76	16	7	12	10	2	5		26		3		50		4		9		10	
Coimbatore	53	17	40	16	3		4	1	4						1						1	
Cuddalore	1														1							
Godavari	1										1											
Madras	8										9				5							
Malabar	117	12	32		4	12	2		1		19		3		35		1		9		8	
Nilgiris	5		2												3							
South Canara	3		1												2							
Salem	6	1					4	1			1				1							
Tanjore	1		1																			
Tinnevelly	2														1						1	
Trichinopoly	3										2				1							
Travancore	75	13	15	13	7						5				28		2		3		15	
Mysore	1														1							
Coorg	1	1	1	1																		
Bombay	3		1												2							
Kathiawar	4														4							
Cutch	1														1							
Agra	1														1							
3. Outside India	17	3	6	3											10		1					
Armenia	5														5							
England	5	2	3	2											2							
Scotland	6	1	3	1											3							
Portugal	1																1					

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Places of origin of unskilled labor

PLACE OF ORIGIN	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. Total number of workmen		I. Growing special products		IV. Textiles and connected industries		VI. Wood etc. industries		VII. Metal industries		VIII. Glass and earthenware industries		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries		XIII. Construction of means of transport		XVI. Industries of luxury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. In the Province of Birth (C. I. State)	3 638	1,065	1 076	499	334	343	312	...	185	2	628	137	333	22	181	54	62	...	46	...
2. Outside the Province	816	341	537	320	16	22	17	—	41		33	13	131		31	...	2	...	5	...
Madras Presidency	634	348	496	317	5	16	4	...	29	...	38	13	62	...	17	...	2	...	2	
Coimbatore	256	159	204	160	...	1		—	4	...	...	...	21		...			...	1	...
N. Arcot	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...			...	...	9			...			...	...
Madura	14	7	13	7		...	...	...	...			...			1		...	...		...
Malabar	229	142	230	115	9	14	4	...	24	...	29	18	10	—	16		3		1	...
N. Kanara	9	12	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...
Salem	13	3	13	3		...	...	...	...	...	...		9	...	...	...			...	...
South Canara	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	33	20	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	177	14	84	3	10	11	18	...	18	...	...	...	30	...	14	...	...	...	1	...
Mysore	3	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Outside India	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
England	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanganyika	...	1	...	1		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Distribution of certain Races in certain Industrial Establishments

Race or Caste	Total		I Growing of special products		IV Textiles and connected industries		VI Wood etc industries		VII Metal industries		IX Industries connected with chemical products		X Food industries		XIV Construction of means of transport and communication		XVI Industries of luxury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total European and Anglo-Indians ...	166	75	111	71	10	2	9		16		8		8		3		1	...
Number employed as (a) Managers	39		22		3		8		6		1		2		1		1	...
(b) Supervising staff	165	70	85	63	4	2	2		7		3		2		2			...
(c) Clerical staff	14				3				3		4		4					
(d) Skilled workmen	8	3	4	3			4											

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Proportional Distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

Women and Children	Total number employed	I Growing of special products	IV Textiles and connected industries	V Leather etc industries	VI Wood etc. industries	VII Metal industries	VIII Glass and earthenware industries	IX Industries connected with chemical products	X Food industries	XVI Industries of luxury
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Adult women	10,000	5,270	8,017	15		15	1,090	168	400	..
Children	1,000	666	150		36	8	114	12	2	12
Male	600	354	86	..	36	8	90	12	2	12
Female	400	312	64				24		..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Distribution of power

Type of power used	Industrial establishments: Total establishments	I. Growing of special products.	II. Textiles and connected industries.	VI. Wood industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthen ware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemicals and products.	X. Food industries.	XIV. Conveyances of men and goods and communications.	XVI. Industries of dignity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Steam	32	1	9	1	4	3	11	7	1	1
Oil	11	9	—		2	1	—	—	1	1
Gas	1	1	—		—			—	—	—

NOTE.—There are no establishments using type of power of water and electricity

PART II.

IMPERIAL TABLES

TABLE I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

NOTE —The total area of the State as computed on the recent "India Map" and furnished from the Land Record Office is 1479 square miles as against 1361 shown in the Census Report of 1911

TABLE I

AREA HOUSES AND POPULATION

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

Taluks	Area in Square Miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied Houses: Total	Occupied Houses: In Towns	Occupied Houses: In Villages	Population: Persons: Total	Persons: Urban	Persons: Rural	Males: Total	Males: Urban	Males: Rural	Females: Total	Females: Urban	Females: Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	1 479	9	273	178,211	21 522	156 679	979 856	127 141	851 939	482,959	64,379	418,580	496,121	62,762	433 359
Cochin Kasbapuram	1.8	3	37	51 533	8 945	42,[illegible]0	279,233	63 017	216 767	142,850	37 077	111,601	136,276	21 830	112,900
Cr[illegible]	17	1	8	8 [illegible]	37	8 [illegible]	34 806	5,806	29 003	17,333	2,050	14,628	17,250	2,878	14,378
Mahadapuram	610	1	60	37 739	1 646	36,093	293,713	9 457	194 [illegible]	182,590	4 014	97 966	106,213	4 813	101 400
Tri[illegible]	548	1	73	33 925	4 619	29 [illegible]	196 513	37 805	158 510	92,587	13,795	78,801	96,228	14 114	84 119
Talap[illegible]	254	1	6	30 653	3,620	26 [illegible]	170 131	8 517	161,637	81 710	4 120	77 581	82 416	4 791	84,055
Chi[illegible]	278	2	45	18 887	4 002	14 [illegible]	93 599	23 515	72,900	48,018	10 890	86,147	49 182	11,949	37 210

TABLE II

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875.

The first systematic census of the State was taken in 1875 and not in 1872 as in British India

TABLE II

C CHIN STATE. — VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875 — IMPERIAL SERIES.

Taluks	Persons 1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	Variation:—Increase (+) Decrease (—) 1875 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cochin State —	879 910	919 119	812,625	722,906	696,278	681 114	+198 779	+106 493	+89 119	+122,628	— 836
Cochin-Kunjunni	879 181	964,423	825,091	907,616	179,008	187,581	+14,356	+89 714	+87 489	+92 010	— 8 979
Cranganur —	34,002	33,1..3	32,160	37,963	30,050	30,397	+ 1,819	+ 4,053	+ 1,175	+ 7,016	+ 363
Mukundapuram —	194 713	179 970	121,853	149,000	113,313	116,971	+14,783	+52,007	+18,148	+50 473	+ 323
Talur —	196 813	179 716	148,104	128,067	104 625	101,743	+93 857	+31,658	+18,147	+31,968	+2,903
[illegible] —	170 151	165,114	141,918	139,994	113,114	110 464	+9 949	+19 790	+17 421	+30,180	+2,649
Chavar —	93,908	91,153	83,649	79,745	67 703	63,963	+3,919	+1 740	+10,764	+11,080	+1,740

Area in square miles	Males 1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	Females 1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
+377 968	452,959	457,312	405,290	361,964	341 913	302,375	426 121	462,783	406,335	361 003	296 463	298 741
+91 606	142,534	136,022	121,016	106,550	91 105	95,875	136,276	128 305	114,068	100,768	87,150	91 706
+14 411	17 558	16,658	14 710	14,111	10 634	10,789	17,256	16,337	14 420	13,954	10,316	9,539
+83 729	102 500	96 145	80 225	73,614	68,351	67,606	104,213	97 787	81,436	72,876	68,861	67 368
+39 871	92,337	83,530	71,047	63,060	61,705	60,430	86,228	80,336	73 487	61,977	63,920	51,319
+39 439	87,719	80,136	73 996	68,719	60,529	65,073	88 444	84,985	77 420	68,178	66,698	58,209
+39,258	48 646	44,075	43,006	35 430	33,070	33,637	49,183	47,814	43,913	40,368	34,622	33,236

TABLE III

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE III

COCHIN STATE. — TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION — IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	Total number of inhabited Towns & Villages	Population	UNDER 100		100—1,000		1,000—5,000		5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000						ENCAMPMENTS BOAT AND RAILWAY POPULATION UNCLASSED.
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
Cochin State.	222	979,958	6	2,584	21	18,941	76	112,767	122	414,796	38	247,225	8	184,822	3	74,541			3,854
Cochin Kasbah ...	48	279,344	1	402	6	1,491	3	8,419	14	50,014	11	83,008	7	80,832	2	46,703			1,614
Cranganor	6	34,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,001	4	28,618	...	...	...	...			271
Mahmud pattam ...	64	283,713	...	...	6	2,303	11	10,045	27	132,018	10	63,345	...	...		...			1,745
Trichur	73	196,313	4	974	6	4,402	27	41,159	24	83,003	6	27,006		...	1	27,736			509
Talapilli	73	178,154	...	...	8	6,852	26	27,885	30	119,085	2	13,784		...	...	...			496
Chittur	27	83,996	2	1,008	2	1,200	9	7,812	15	38,748	4	27,780	1	17,000	...	...			1,200

TABLE IV

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875.

Urban population was separately censused for the first time in 1891 The figures given in columns 8 and 9 are only approximate

Cranganur was for the first time treated as a town in 1913, and the two towns Chittur and Tattamangalam were united into one Municipal Town in 1914

TABLE IV

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875

COCHIN STATE. — IMPERIAL SERIES.

TOWNS	TALUKS	MUNICIPALITIES, SERIAL CANTONMENTS, ETC.	POPULATION 1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−) 1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881	VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875–1921 INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−)	MALES 1921	1911	1901	FEMALES 1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cochin State			127 141	109 952	87 475	73 625	63 622	59 929	+17 189	+22,474	+13 813	+ 9 963	+ 3,693	+ 67,212	64,379	57,236	45,129	62,762	52,716	42,499
Trichur	Trichur	Municipality	27 997	23,474	15,455	12,916	10 672	11,100	+ 4,523	+ 8 019	+ 2,540	+ 2,123	— 428	+ 16 897	13 783	12,080	7,239	14 114	11,456	7,652
Mattancherry	Cochin Kasbah	do	21 641	23 408	20 001	17,254	14 674	13,776	+ 1 154	+ 3,447	+ 2,407	+ 2,580	+ 897	+ 10 865	12,333	12 028	10,587	11 721	10 985	9 374
Ernakulam	do	do	23,192	21 135	21 701	17 670	15 467	14,095	+ 1 957	— 566	+ 4,031	+ 2,203	+ 1 372	+ 9 124	12,636	11,914	12,905	10,556	9,531	9 090
Cochin Town	Cochin	do	18 158	14,706	14,317	12,630	11,185	11,207	+ 3 414	+ 389	+ 1,687	+ 1 445	— 22	+ 6,951	8 872	7,010	9,874	9 477	7,806	7 448
Irinjalakuda	Mukundapuram	Municipality	9 457	8 070	8 4 0	7 324	6,000	5 204	+ 733	+ 370	+ 1 096	+ 739	+ 1 402	+ 4,253	4 816	4 402	4,193	4,612	4 577	4,297
Kunnamkulam	Talappilly	do	8,817	9,337	7 724	6 631	4,964	4 230	+ 181	+ 1,613	+ 1,093	+ 814	+ 734	+ 4,118	4,128	4,061	3,698	4,301	4 272	3,606
Crangnor	Crangnor	do	3 906	—	—	—	—	—	+ 5 183	—	—	—	—	+ 3,183	2,934	—	—	2,878	—	—
Tripunithura	Cochin Kasbah	do	4,781	4 770	—	—	—	—	+ 215	+ 4,970	—	—	—	+ 4,781	2,426	2,703	—	2,355	2,274	—
Nemmara	Chittur	do	4 639	4,054	—	—	—	—	+ 259	+ 4,0.0	—	—	—	+ 4,681	2,228	2,400		2,472	2,658	

TABLE V

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

COCHIN STATE — TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION — IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, SUBURBS, CANTONMENTS, ETC	Population			Hindu			Muhammadan			Christian			Jain			Jew			Animist		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cochin State ...	...	127,141	64,379	62,762	74,223	37,543	36,680	12,111	6,402	5,709	39,707	19,886	19,817	161	80	81	897	449	448	...	...	...
Cochi Kanayannur ...	Ernakulam (Municipal) ...	23,192	12,630	10,562	11,709	6,629	5,140	1,272	772	500	9,602	4,955	4,647	...	...		609	302	307	...		
do ...	Mattancherry (Municipal) ...	24,654	13,053	11,731	11,279	5,912	5,367	6,602	3,441	3,161	6,315	3,329	2,986	99	57	42	949	161	188	...		
do ...	Tripunithura (Non-Municipal) ...	4,761	2,435	2,326	3,746	1,907	1,839	57	30	27	954	499	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Cranganur ...	Cranganur (Non-Municipal)	5,806	3,030	2,776	5,202	2,577	2,625	476	228	248	127	58	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mukundapuram ...	Irinjalakuda (Non-Municipal) ...	9,657	4,611	4,813	5,182	2,457	2,625	564	293	271	3,741	1,864	1,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichur ...	Trichur (Municipal) ...	27,897	13,783	14,114	14,121	7,069	7,052	1,253	659	594	12,510	6,024	6,486	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talappilli ...	Kunnamkulam (Non-Municipal) ...	8,517	4,136	4,401	8,457	4,113	4,344	93	94	0	6,060	2,980	3,181	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittur ...	Chittur-Tattamangalam (Municipal)	18,120	8,073	8,477	15,128	7,651	8,477	1,549	808	841	375	174	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do ...	Nenmara (Non-Municipal) ...	4,694	2,216	2,478	4,472	2,117	2,355	197	96	101	29	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

TABLE VI

RELIGION

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUK	Population			Hindu			Muhammadan			Christian			Jain			Jew			Animist		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cochin State	878 080	452 949	406,131	646,132	315 418	330 714	68 717	34,940	33 777	262,598	131 788	130 897	101	58	43	1,167	587	580	398	198	170
Cochin-Kanayannur	279 381	142,545	136,836	149,854	78,218	73,236	17 497	9,124	8,373	112,174	55,017	54,157	98	57	41	1 081	532	549	—	—	—
Cochin	34,808	17,558	17,250	23,976	12,004	11,972	8,889	4,541	4 353	1 933	1 013	920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mukundapuram	208 718	102,500	106,218	122,691	64,191	58,400	10,537	5,247	5,090	65,321	33,309	32,012	—	—	—	108	55	53	366	199	170
Trichur	190,813	93,557	97,256	130,961	63,200	67,312	6,130	3,153	2,977	53 729	26,326	27 404	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talappilli	170,151	81,710	88 441	126,316	63 013	63,303	18 669	9,502	9,167	25 170	12,235	12,935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittur	95 208	46 040	49,162	62,744	30,866	31,878	7,196	3,513	3 683	5,268	2 009	3,259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VII

ALL RELIGIONS.

Age, Sex and Civil condition

TABLE VII

ALL RELIGIONS.

Age Sex and Civil condition

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	29 274	14,075	14,199	29,274	14 075	14,199		...				
1—2	18,769	9,625	9 144	18 780	9,625	9 136		...	...			...
2—3	27 428	13,670	13,758	27 428	13,670	13,758						
3—4	28,448	14 600	13,848	28 429	14,580	13,848						...
4—5	27,930	13 972	13,958	27,930	13,972	13,958	...				...	
TOTAL 0—5	132,758	66 922	65,906	132,758	66,922	65,906	...			...	...	
5—10	132 520	67,638	64,887	132 412	67,632	64,780	183	10	93	9	1	4
10—15	121,572	62 451	61 121	120 906	63 200	57,619	3,573	183	3,390	91	9	83
15—20	95 723	48 471	47,252	68,967	43,014	25,953	23,543	3,977	22 183	1 197	80	1,027
20—25	88 783	40,963	47,810	25 492	22,765	2,727	58,372	27 473	30,700	3 939	719	3,221
25—30	81,256	37,639	43,577	13,379	8,093	5,286	63 877	27 521	36,356	3 980	1,825	4 748
30—35	79 576	34,180	36,606	4,340	3,221	1,118	59 362	29 147	30 215	9 874	1 703	8 525
35—40	61 713	32,037	29,676	2,333	1 700	633	50,240	28,335	21,905	9 040	1,970	7 101
40—45	53 253	26 763	26,491	1 617	646	971	39 587	22, 05	16,102	12 049	3,319	8 601
45—50	37,567	19 485	18,533	830	574	256	27 677	16,914	10,163	10 610	1,014	9,068
50—55	34,943	17,028	17,905	561	341	210	21,251	14 564	6,687	13,131	2,123	10,808
55—60	21 532	11,110	10,422	291	178	113	12,998	9,544	3 451	8,243	1 727	6,506
60—65	21,549	9,587	11,962	210	103	123	9 466	7 154	2,312	11,877	2,320	9,557
65—70	9 554	4,577	4,977	162	90	72	3,912	3,196	716	5 430	1,291	4,139
70 and over	12 651	6 221	7,430	295	99	196	3 861	3,023	838	8 753	2,107	6,646
GRAND TOTAL	975 968	483,929	492,139	343 879	179,851	164,028	317,160	183,741	133,419	96,211	19,867	76,274

TABLE VII.
All Religions.
Age Sex and Civil condition

TABLE VII —(*cont*)

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

HINDU.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0— 1	18 135	8,959	9,176	18,135	8,959	9,176						
1— 2	11,827	6,039	5,788	11,827	6,039	5 788						
2— 3	17,562	8,748	8 814	17,562	8 748	8,814						
3— 4	19,746	9,644	10,102	19,746	9,644	10 102						
4— 5	18 223	9,075	9,148	18,223	9,075	9,148						
TOTAL 0— 5	85,493	42,465	43,028	85,493	42,465	43,028						
5—10	85,327	43,113	42 214	85,246	43,109	42,137	78	4	74	3		3
10—15	79,547	40,566	38,981	76,851	40,457	36,394	2,619	105	2,514	77	4	73
15—20	61 716	30 278	31,438	43,717	28,148	15,569	17,113	2,075	15,038	886	55	831
20—25	58,573	26,713	31,860	19,642	15,424	4,218	35,755	10,729	25,026	3,176	560	2,616
25—30	54 656	25,028	29,628	8,092	6,481	1,611	41,879	17,537	24,342	4,685	1,010	3,675
30—35	48 095	22,779	25,316	3,406	2,595	811	38 606	18,916	19,690	6,083	1,268	4,815
35—40	41 433	21,261	20,172	1,770	1,327	443	33 033	18,564	14,469	6,630	1,370	5,260
40—45	36,413	18,152	18,261	992	633	359	26,639	15,817	10,822	8,782	1,702	7,080
45—50	25,103	12,404	12,699	601	413	188	17,407	10,693	6,714	7,095	1,298	5,797
50—55	24,402	11,723	12,679	405	257	148	14,518	9,872	4,646	9,479	1,594	7,885
55—60	15,199	7,992	7,207	215	131	84	8 816	6,610	2,206	6,168	1,251	4,917
60—65	15,061	6,503	8,561	221	138	83	6,346	4,855	1,491	8,497	1,510	6,987
65—70	6,439	3,016	3,423	108	55	53	2 562	2,098	464	3,769	863	2,906
70 and over	8,672	3,425	5,247	138	63	75	2,444	2 017	427	6,090	1,345	4,745
GRAND TOTAL	646,132	315,418	330 714	326,897	181,696	145,201	247,815	119,892	127 928	71,420	18 830	57 590

TABLE VII—(*cont.*)

MUSALMAN
Age, Sex and Civil condition

CHIN TATE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	2 034	1 051	983	2 034	1 051	983						
1—2	1,297	738	559	1,297	738	559						
2—3	1 973	996	977	1,973	996	977						
3—4	2 995	1,006	1,070	2 982	1 006	1 076						
4—5	1 995	1 014	981	1 995	1 014	981						
TOTAL 0—5	9 453	4,802	4,651	9 453	4 802	4,651						
5—10	9 227	5 018	4 219	8 813	4 019	4,793	19	3	3	3	1	1
10—15	9 251	4 [illegible] 30	4 444	9 051	4 677	4,374	233	15	218	8		8
15—20	6 680	3 302	3,378	4 685	2,131	2 474	1 973	108	1 877	102	6	97
20—25	6 443	3 099	3 337	2,231	1 110	611	3,929	1 109	2,847	273	44	229
25—30	5 728	2,676	3,054	781	6	119	4,843	1,670	3,864	902	61	841
30—35	4 838	2,459	2,469	271	112	62	4,197	2,179	2,018	450	85	365
35—40	4 227	2,333	1,894	121	90	31	3,585	2,189	1,448	521	104	417
40—45	3 637	1,963	1,674	65	35	33	2,890	1,817	991	781	111	650
45—50	2,442	1,386	1,056	25	11	14	1,857	1,249	608	560	86	474
50—55	2 181	1 114	1,070	23	17	6	1,230	630	600	771	107	664
55—60	1,274	704	816	7	2	5	795	629	166	422	77	345
60—65	1 341	756	585	10	5	5	640	531	109	658	116	542
65—70	533	274	259	10	5	5	252	216	36	271	53	218
70 and over	635	298	337	5	3	2	270	221	49	410	75	335
GRAND TOTAL	68 717	34 940	33,777	34 333	20 [illegible]	13 290	28 477	13,177	15,300	5 877	990	4,887

TABLE VII.—(*cont*)

CHRISTIAN.

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

Age, Sex and Civil condition

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	8 036	4 025	4 011	8,036	4 025	4,011						
1—2	5 516	2 838	2,678	5 516	2 838	2,678						
2—3	7 861	3 912	3 949	7,861	3 912	3,949						
3—4	8 524	4,216	4,308	8,524	4 216	4,308						
4—5	7 625	3,875	3,750	7,625	3 875	3,750						
TOTAL 0—5	37,562	18,866	18 696	37 562	18 866	18,696						
5—10	38 186	19,419	18 767	38 171	19 415	18,756	15	4	11			
10—15	35,556	17,953	17,603	34 836	17,885	16 951	712	65	647	8	3	5
15—20	25,186	12 811	12 375	17,649	11,659	5,981	7,428	1,182	6,296	118	20	98
20—25	23,547	11 0[illegible]4	12 168	6 509	5,856	1,158	16,492	5,617	10,875	546	111	435
25—30	20,719	9 921	10 798	2 577	1,914	463	17,355	7,767	9,588	987	240	747
30—35	17,669	8 864	8 835	846	504	342	15,393	8,010	7,383	1,450	3[illegible]0	1,110
35—40	15,947	8,386	7 561	491	276	215	13,534	7,609	5,925	1,922	501	1,421
40—45	13,150	6 794	6,356	355	177	178	10,343	6,086	4,257	2,452	531	1,921
45—50	10 353	5,591	4,759	252	149	103	7,761	4,890	2,871	2,340	555	1 785
50—55	8,285	4 156	4,129	132	76	56	5,295	3,468	1,827	2,858	612	2 246
55—60	5 481	2,786	2,695	68	44	24	3,357	2,278	1,079	2,056	464	1,592
60—65	5 [illegible]07	2,407	2,690	78	47	31	2 399	1,762	637	2 620	598	2,022
65—70	2 560	1 280	1,280	44	30	14	1,119	873	246	1,397	377	1,020
70 and over	3 267	1 487	1,880	61	33	28	970	771	199	2 236	683	1,603
GRAND TOTAL	26[illegible] 595	191 [illegible]9	130 837	139 422	76,131	62,991	102 173	50,382	51 841	21 000	4 995	16 005

TABLE VII.—(*cont.*)

KHIN STATE — JAIN — IMPERIAL SERIES

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

AGE	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	2	2	1	2	1	1		...			...	...
1—2	2	1	1	2	1	1	...		...			...
2—3	3	1	2	2	1	2	...	...		...		
3—4	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...		...		...
4—5	2	2		2	2	...	...	...		...	...	
TOTAL 0—5	11	6	6	14	8	6	...	...	...		...	
5—10	6	4	2	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	12	5	7	11	4	7	...			1	1	...
15—20	14	7	7	6	5		6	2	7	...		...
20—25	11	5	6	2	1	1	3	3	7	...	...	...
25—30	12	10	2	2	2	...	7	6	2	1	1	
30—35	7	7				...	7	7	...	...	...	...
35—40	6	3	3	...	...	...	6	6	6		...	...
40—45	6	4	2		...		4	6	1	2	1	1
45—50	2	1	1	...	...	...	...		...	2	1	1
50—55	4	2	2	...	...		2	1	1	2	1	1
55—60	2	1	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
60—65	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		...	...
65—70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
70 and over	1	...	2	...	...	...			...	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	101	58	43	66	52	17	46	24	22	6	6	4

TABLE VII.—(*cont*)

COCHIN STATE — JEW. — IMPERIAL SERIES

Age Sex and Civil condition,

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	41	22	19	41	22	19						
1—2	17	11	6	17	11	6						...
2—3	20	11	9	20	11	9						
3—4	42	7	25	42	17	25						
4—5	35	8	17	35	18	17						
TOTAL 0—5	155	79	76	155	79	76	...					
5—10	139	63	76	139	63	76						
10—15	134	59	75	129	59	70	5		5			
15—20	102	58	44	78	56	22	24	2	22			
20—25	107	50	57	47	36	11	58	14	44	2		2
25—30	86	36	50	22	14	8	60	20	40	4	2	2
30—35	102	38	64	14	10	4	82	26	56	6	2	4
35—40	68	36	32	8	5	8	57	30	27	3	1	2
40—45	66	39	27	1	1		55	35	20	10	3	7
45—50	46	30	16	2	1	1	35	27	8	9	2	7
50—55	61	40	21	1	1		40	30	10	20	9	11
55—60	36	27	9	1	1		22	21	1	13	5	8
60—65	36	14	22	1	—	1	16	11	5	19	3	16
65—70	17	13	4				7	7		10	6	4
70 and over	12	5	7				5	4	1	7	1	6
GRAND TOTAL	1,167	587	580	598	326	272	466	227	239	103	34	69

TABLE VII.
Animistic
Age Sex and Civil condition

TABLE VII (*cont*)

ANIMISTIC
Age Sex and Civil condition

C. P. & BERAR STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	23	16		23	16	7			...	...	...	...
1—2	1	1	—	1	1	...		...			...	...
2—	7	3	3	7	2	2					...	
3—4	12	3	5	10	2	2	...	...		...	...	
4—5	12	6	2	12	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL 0—5	51	32	19	51	32	19		...				...
5—10	32	17	15	22	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	22	12	11	22	12	10	1		1	...	...	...
15—20	33	13	20	23	15	7	13	...	13	1	...	1
20—25	41	17	23	11	2	2	29	9	20	2		3
25—30	34	16	20	2	1	1	33	14	19	1	1	...
30—35	35	21	13	3	2	...	27	16	11	5	4	1
35—40	32	18	14	3	2	1	25	13	12	4	3	1
40—45	21	7	14	1	...	1	13	7	11	2		2
45—50	21	17	4		...	...	17	15	2	4	3	2
50—55	7	3	4	...	...	...	6	2	3	1	...	1
55—60	11	5	2	...	...	...	7	5	2	4	...	4
60—65	7	4	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	1	2
65—70	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	1
70 and over	4	2	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	2		2
GRAND TOTAL	363	193	170	153	96	57	183	99	84	32	13	19

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

NOTE 1—Of the 5,703 (4,219 males and 1,489 females), Christians literate in English 56 (37 males and 19 females) are Europeans and allied races and 303 (143 males and 160 females) are Anglo Indians

2—Education among Indian Christians by Sect

AGE	NUMBER LITERATE											
	INDIAN CHRISTIANS			PROTESTANT			ROMAN CATHOLIC			SYRIAN		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	68 081	45 770	22 311	1 043	694	349	31 634	20 871	10,763	35,404	24,205	11,199
0—10	2,862	1 652	1 210	41	25	16	1,377	763	614	1,444	864	580
10—15	10,759	6 212	4 547	159	91	68	4 590	2,541	2,049	6 010	3,580	2,430
15—20	10 006	6,058	3 948	166	94	72	4,739	2,845	1 894	5,101	3,119	1,982
20 and over	44 454	31 848	12,606	677	484	193	20 928	14,722	6,206	22,849	16,642	6,207

COCHIN STATE

TABLE VIII

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Religion	Age	Population: Total: Persons	Population: Total: Males	Population: Total: Females	Population: Literate: Persons	Population: Literate: Males	Population: Literate: Females	Population: Illiterate: Persons	Population: Illiterate: Males	Population: Illiterate: Females	Literate in English: Persons	Literate in English: Males	Literate in English: Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Religions	0–10 ...	266,378	133,455	132,923	7 622	4,658	2,973	223 530	129,198	100 451	258	156	102
	10–15 ...	124,572	63 461	61,111	25 062	16,500	9,180	99 490	47,958	51,532	2,330	1,607	723
	15–20 ...	95 733	48 471	47,262	24,934	16,000	8,940	69,797	32,179	37,618	4 241	3 377	864
	20 and over ...	494 497	229 189	265,316	133,764	94,945	38,819	379,733	134,210	245,523	18,779	9,510	1 450
	Total ...	979 000	492,579	486 421	191 410	132,090	59,320	787,570	360 568	426,961	19 906	14,750	3,176
Hindu	0–10 ...	170 520	85,870	85,515	4,530	2,840	1,690	166 290	83,030	83,258	181	102	80
	10–15 ...	79 547	40,906	38,641	15 873	9,203	6 472	63 672	31,703	31,969	1 725	1 016	635
	15–20 ...	61 716	30,378	31 338	16,179	10,017	6 162	45,537	20,361	25,176	2,936	2,377	559
	20 and over ...	334,049	156,936	177 113	74 623	56,596	18,027	259 426	100 340	159 086	7 194	6,477	717
	Total ...	646 132	313 410	332,707	106,407	80,256	26,351	539 725	235 435	304,290	12 036	10,284	1 752
Muhammadan	0–10 ...	19,316	9 917	9 399	133	101	31	19 178	9 716	9 459	7	6	1
	10–15 ...	8,254	4,850	4 404	324	259	65	8 770	4 418	4,345	12	11	1
	15–20 ...	6 430	3,352	3,078	532	563	71	5,841	2,740	3,101	31	49	6
	20 and over ...	33,433	16 971	16,462	4,571	4,235	336	28,862	12,736	16,144	151	147	4
	Total ...	67,717	34,940	32,777	5,559	5,331	513	62 848	29,609	33,239	221	213	8

TABLE VIII.—(*cont*)

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

Religion	Age	Population: Total			Population: Literate			Population: Illiterate			Literate in English		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Christian	0—10	75,748	38 285	37 463	2 950	1 708	1 242	72 798	36 577	36 221	117	76	41
	10—15	35 556	17,953	17,603	10 850	6 238	4 612	24 706	11 715	12 991	802	497	305
	15—20	25,186	12,811	12,375	10 079	6 088	3 991	15 107	6 723	8 384	1 390	989	401
	20 and over	126,105	62,709	63,396	44 891	32 051	12 840	81 211	30 658	50 556	3,399	2 657	742
	Total	262,595	131,758	130 837	68,770	46 085	22 685	193 825	85 673	108 152	5 708	4,219	1,489
Jain	0—10	23	14	9	4	4		19	10	9			
	10—15	12	5	7	2	1	1	10	4	6	1		1
	15—20	14	7	7	5	5		9	2	7	1	1	
	20 and over	52	32	20	25	23	2	27	9	18	2	2	
	Total	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	4	3	1
Jew	0—10	294	142	152	9	3	6	285	139	146	3	2	1
	10—15	134	59	75	31	19	12	103	40	63	1	1	
	15—20	102	58	44	33	23	10	69	35	34	4	1	3
	20 and over	637	328	309	252	178	74	385	150	235	35	27	8
	Total	1,167	587	580	325	223	102	842	364	478	43	31	12
Animist	0—10	83	49	34				83	49	34			
	10—15	29	18	11				29	18	11			
	15—20	35	15	20	1	1		34	14	20			
	20 and over	221	116	105	2	1	1	219	115	104			
	Total	368	198	170	3	2	1	365	196	169			

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

NOTE.—While in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, this table deals with only selected castes, tribes and races, the minor ones being left out of account

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TRIBE OR RACE		POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13
[illegible]													
[illegible]		5 879	4,061	4,018	3,853	2,541	1,312	4 186	1 493	2,706	313	315	99
[illegible]		6 596	3,516	2 536	658	615	66	4 960	2,493	2 471	13	12	1
Brahman, Malayali		3 434	3,443	3,073	2 951	2 179	815	3 446	1 263	2,160	171	109	9
[illegible] Tamil		23 634	11 970	10 466	13 478	6,305	2,973	11 133	5,5 5	7,513	3,995	3,019	156
[illegible] Kanarese		3 868	4 415	3,084	1,873	1 033	300	6 143	3,773	3,370	673	414	93
[illegible] Others		4 618	2,733	1 295	1 418	1,277	1 9	2 640	1,4,6	1 101	334	303	53
[illegible]													
[illegible]		463	253	210	63	49	3	413	205	208	8	5	—
[illegible]		2 963	1,003	1 000	342	9 4	47	1 791	719	1,072	31	27	4
[illegible]		9 163	4 135	5,028	722	656	78	8 411	3 49[illegible]	4 060	94	86	1
[illegible]		378	154	212	34	22	12	344	10	300	18	13	5
[illegible]		15 157	7 5 5	7 11	1 911	1 029	802	13,246	6 747	7,499	61	55	3
[illegible]		224,008	107,334	116,674	23,128	19 0 7	3 585	200 153	87,207	112,941	311	702	83
[illegible]													
[illegible]		4 668	2,070	2 778	627	609	19	4 373	1,959	2,1[illegible]	34	33	1
[illegible]		33 317	17 542	15,364	4 630	4 179	451	31 227	13 364	17,863	43	40	3
[illegible]		3 421	4,409	4 015	378	35	31	3 834	4 073	3 941	—	—	—
[illegible]		2 333	1,023	1 302	823	873	500	1,546	519	931	11	11	—
[illegible]		3 354	3 637	3,477	353	319	34	3 051	3 439	3,013	—	—	—
[illegible] Malayali		1 222	587	635	713	290	397	519	501	815	195	142	53
[illegible]													
[illegible] Panchal		417	211	176	139	111	28	278	130	148	41	40	1
[illegible]		10,328	5,030	5,309	878	343	31	9 456	4 171	5 270	3	1	2
[illegible]		3 412	1,611	1 801	79	77	8	3 333	1,534	1,8,9	9	9	—
[illegible]		131 654	63,577	68,077	40 567	37,023	13,544	90,587	35,984	54 153	8 196	3,089	1 197
[illegible]		3,437	1 900	1,537	152	137	15	2,243	1 063	1,2,2	—	—	—
[illegible]		2,842	1 153	1 689	263	218	45	2 579	935	1 641	—	—	—

TABLE IX.—(*cont*).

COCHIN STATE — EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES — IMPERIAL SERIES

CASTE TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pandaran	3,560	1,734	1 826	228	185	43	3 332	1 549	1 783	14	12	2
Panditattan	1 299	737	562	374	352	22	925	385	540	12	8	1
Paraiyan	7 115	3 398	3 757	52	41	11	7 093	3,347	3 746	1		1
Pulayan	69 123	31,471	31 952	641	550	91	68 782	33 921	34,861	2	2	
Valan	9 507	4 266	5 241	1,109	888	221	8 398	3 378	5 020	24	22	2
Vannan	2,038	1 285	753	266	255	11	1 772	1 030	742			
Velakkattalavan	3,185	1 490	1 695	524	378	146	2 661	1 112	1 549	10	4	6
Velan	6 232	3 157	3 075	1 128	1 057	71	5 104	2 100	3 004	8	8	
Vellalan	4 587	2 879	1 708	1 104	934	170	3 183	1,945	1 538	184	174	10
Velutheran	3,347	1 565	1 782	181	318	133	2 806	1 247	1 649	8	7	1
Vettuvan	4,759	2,378	2,381	15	10	5	4,711	2 368	2 376			
MUHAMMADAN —												
Lubbaian	56 018	28 373	27,645	3,825	3 639	186	52 193	24,734	27 459	85	82	3
Ravuttan	6 511	3 519	3 006	841	804	37	5 703	2 731	2 969	42	39	3
CHRISTIAN —												
Anglo Indian	2 182	1,173	1,009	629	276	353	1 553	897	656	303	111	192
European	66	43	23	60	39	21	6	4	2	56	37	19
Indian Christian	260 347	130,542	129,805	68 081	45 770	22 311	192 266	84 772	107 494	5 329	4 019	1,310
Jain	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	5	3	2
Jew	1 167	587	580	325	223	102	842	364	478	43	31	12
ANIMIST —												
Eskan	274	148	126	2	1	1	272	147	125			
Mavan	94	50	44	1	1		93	49	44			

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

LANGUAGE	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Cochin State	978,690	482,959	496,121
A. Vernaculars of India	978,690	482,959	495,731
VERNACULAR OF THE STATE			
Malayalam	912,522	433,229	479,293
VERNACULARS FOREIGN TO THE STATE.	65,679	49,140	16,533
Gujarati	1,342	632	710
Gujarati	5	5	
Hindi	46	6	40
Hindustani	2,341	1,430	911
Kachchhi	833	348	470
Kanarese	3,772	1,594	2,178
Konkani	17,684	9,256	8,428
Marathi	3,013	1,615	1,398
Tamil	37,374	29,440	23,129
Telugu	8,901	4,141	4,760
Tulu	633	473	160
Urdu	2	1	1
B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries.	185	141	44
Arabic	83	63	20
Hebrew	59	38	21
Syriac	22	22	...
C. European Languages.	325	129	196
Dutch	2	2	
English	324	101	223
Portuguese	50	27	23
Spanish	9	9	...

TABLE XI.

BIRTH PLACE.

TABLE XI

COCHIN STATE — BIRTH PLACE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

Birth Place	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Population of the State	979 060	492,929	486,131
A.—Born in India	979 016	492,907	486,101
I.—Within the Province of Enumeration—(Cochin State)	939 321	464,973	474,348
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond the Province of Enumeration.	39 695	18 934	21,365
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to the Province of Enumeration.	38 789	17,846	20,943
1.—British Territory (Madras Presidency)	26,396	12,411	13,985
Bellary	3	2	1
Coimbatore	2,338	1,015	1,323
Ganjam	1	1	
Godavari	2	1	1
Kurnool	1	1	—
Madras	221	106	115
Madura	216	135	81
Malabar	21,854	9 981	11,873
Nellore	3	2	1
Nilgiris	29	19	10
North Arcot	16	4	12
South Canara	333	216	117
Salem	181	171	10
South Arcot	3	2	1
Tanjore	117	48	69
Tinnevelly	687	377	310
Trichinopoly	121	88	33
Vizagapatam	3	2	1
2.—Native States.	12,389	5,431	6,957
Travancore	12,331	5,430	6,901
Pudukkottai	8	2	6
(b) Other Provinces or States in India.	843	437	406
1.—French Territory	264	157	107
Pondicherry	9	8	1
Karikal	177	109	68
Mahe	8	2	6
Yanaon	53	34	19
[illegible]	1	—	1
[illegible]	7	3	4
[illegible]	7	4	3
2.—[illegible]	344	293	51
[illegible]	9	6	3

TABLE XI.—(*cont.*)

Birth Place	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
2.—*Indian States* (*cont.*)			
BOMBAY STATES	477	232	245
(*a*) Cutch ...	15	14	1
(*b*) Kathiawar	462	218	244
Hyderabad ...	9	2	7
Kashmir ...	1		1
Mysore ...	77	42	35
Rajputana	11		11
(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	72	49	23
I. FRENCH SETTLEMENTS	18	10	8
Pondicherry ...	3	2	1
Karikal	1		1
Mahe ..	14	8	6
II. PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT	54	39	15
Goa	54	39	15
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries	18	12	6
Arabia ...	1	1	
Ceylon ...	9	6	3
Persia ...	1	1	
Turkey in Asia	7	4	3
C.—Born in Europe. ...	45	34	11
(1) UNITED KINGDOM	27	20	7
England and Wales	18	14	4
Scotland	6	5	1
Ireland	3	1	2
(2) OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	18	14	4
Belgium	1		1
France	1		1
Holland ..	2	2	
Norway ...	2	1	1
Portugal	3	2	1
Spain	9	9	
D.—Born in America.	3	3	
United States	3	3	
E.—Born in Australasia	4	1	3
New Zealand	2	..	2
Philippines	2	1	1

TABLE XII

INFIRMITIES.

PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY TALUKS.

1 Of the insane, 1 Hindu female, 1 Christian female and 1 Christian male are blind, and 2 Hindu males and 1 Christian female are deaf-mute

Of the deaf-mute, 1 Hindu male is insane, and 1 Hindu male and 2 Christian females are blind.

Of the blind, 2 Hindu males, 1 Hindu female and one Christian female are deaf mute

Of the leper 1 Hindu male is deaf-mute

2 Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head and the double infirmities are 15 in number

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES

COCHIN STATE — Part I.—Distribution by Age. — IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	Population Afflicted			Deaf			Deaf Mute			Blind			Leper		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
1—2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—
2—3	12	9	3	2	—	2	4	4	—	12	9	3	—	—	—
3—4	11	7	4	—	—	—	2	2	2	5	4	1	1	1	—
4—5	11	7	4	1	1	—	3	4	1	5	3	2	—	—	—
TOTAL 0—5	46	28	18	3	1	2	14	10	4	28	16	12	1	1	—
5—10	154	75	79	2	2	1	80	53	31	39	34	30	4	2	2
10—15	186	110	86	7	5	2	72	50	22	63	45	17	25	21	4
15—20	196	128	61	12	11	1	71	41	30	51	30	21	30	21	9
20—25	218	123	95	14	10	14	65	34	30	71	39	32	42	31	11
25—30	234	133	101	41	12	18	61	30	31	73	23	33	40	29	11
30—35	239	138	101	41	12	18	62	35	27	63	30	45	32	22	10
35—40	237	131	96	52	23	29	37	18	19	65	43	43	30	23	11
40—45	234	136	97	30	21	18	29	14	14	102	46	56	64	34	10
45—50	167	96	71	37	14	23	18	10	8	74	30	35	38	25	13
50—55	103	103	86	29	17	12	29	10	10	86	43	43	44	30	8
55—60	134	72	62	19	11	7	7	4	3	59	30	41	39	32	7
60—65	163	79	83	19	9	10	3	—	3	133	64	60	17	8	9
65—70	95	50	45	19	8	4	—	—	—	72	34	35	11	6	5
70 and over	168	78	110	12	4	6	3	3	2	137	69	68	9	6	3
TOT 5—70 and over	2,540	1,403	1,137	378	213	165	470	263	207	1,333	607	725	485	330	195
Grand total	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	213	168	484	273	211	1,359	613	737	486	340	195

Part II.—Distribution by Taluk

TALUK	Population Afflicted			Deaf			Deaf-Mute			Blind			Leper		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	213	168	484	273	211	1,359	613	737	486	340	195
Cochin Kasbaba	722	481	243	131	75	56	129	69	60	293	11	107	153	104	47
Cranganore	63	41	22	16	8	8	7	5	2	23	14	11	12	12	—
Mukundapuram	464	253	211	62	35	27	112	81	31	251	115	137	95	55	13
Trichur	242	157	85	69	40	29	132	71	61	315	149	166	47	33	11
Talapilly	491	255	236	81	31	50	78	60	20	258	125	133	83	54	29
Chowgat	714	104	110	21	57	21	45	30	15	198	61	80	16	7	9

TABLE XII—A

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES & RACES

NOTE —The following statement exhibits combination of infirmities by Race, Caste Sex and Age

Race and Caste	Sex	Age	Infirmities
Hindu			
Cheti	Male	100	Blind and Deaf mute
Huvan	do	48	Leper and do
Kottolan	Female	98	Blind and do
Kummalan (Thattan)	Male	25	Insane and do
Do (Kollan)	do	31	Blind and do
Nayar	do	2	Do and do
Ottamulan	do	18	Insane and do
Velan	do	do	Do and do
Others (Ambattan)	Female	53	Do and Blind
Christian			
Indian Christian	Male	38	Do and do
Do	Female	5	Deaf mute and do
Do	do	28	Insane and do
Do	do	51	Do and Deaf mute
Do	do	75	Blind and do
Do	do	75	Do and do

Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head

TABLE XII—A.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Population dealt with			Insane			Deaf mute			Blind			Leper		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HINDU	646 122	312 412	330,714	243	133	110	291	163	128	305	133	172	283	169	94
Ambalavasi	8,078	4,061	4 015	7	4	3	4	3	1	13	7	6	1	1	—
Ara su	6,898	3,041	3,856	4	4	—	1	—	1	9	8	—	2	2	—
Brahmin, Malayali	6,436	3,463	2,973	6	3	—	1	1	—	17	10	7	1	1	—
Do. Tamil	22,836	11,902	10,934	18	6	8	6	3	3	34	14	20	3	3	—
Do. Kosikan	8,888	4,388	3,085	12	3	9	1	1	—	11	7	4	—	—	—
Do. Others	4,616	2,737	1,879	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Chetti	2,162	4,130	3,028	6	2	4	12	4	8	2	2	3	3	1	2
Devanga	378	166	212	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
Ezhuthassan	16,197	7,856	7,941	—	—	—	2	3	3	37	18	19	3	3	—
Ilavan	214,088	107 234	116 774	15	23	43	85	55	41	232	140	141	113	66	37
Kadaka	4,085	2,030	2,175	6	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	—	4
Kammalan	33,017	17,433	16 984	12	3	10	27	8	21	67	32	37	21	14	7
Kanakkan	9 434	4,879	4,055	4	4	—	8	6	2	7	4	3	10	3	6
Kani ar	2,263	1,001	1,201	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Karuvalan	6,344	3,687	2,657	3	3	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Kalavanya, Malayali	1,232	647	645	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kudumi Chetti	16 221	8,030	8 209	2	1	1	7	4	3	13	8	5	6	4	1
Kuravan	3 462	1 611	1 851	1	1	—	8	3	5	2	2	1	—	—	—
Ma ar	131,864	63,977	67,887	43	23	20	52	26	26	221	96	125	43	30	13
Ottamakka	3,437	1,200	2,237	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Panan	2 642	1,153	1 489	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	3	—	3	2	1
Pandaram	3,580	1,734	1,846	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	2	1	1	1	—
Paraiya	7 163	3,396	3,767	3	2	1	2	1	1	13	6	6	3	1	2
Pulayan	83,623	41,671	41,952	2	2	9	27	10	8	89	45	44	49	27	17
Vedika	657	63	594	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vaiya	994	477	517	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Valan	9,887	4,524	5 363	3	3	1	3	3	2	31	15	16	2	—	2
Valan	8 232	3,173	3 079	6	4	2	2	2	2	29	9	11	3	1	2
Velichchakova	3 163	1,470	1,693	4	2	1	3	1	2	7	4	3	2	2	—
Vellalan	4,837	2,079	2,758	6	6	1	1	1	—	4	1	3	2	2	—
Vettuvan	3 347	1,563	1 784	—	—	—	3	2	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
Vellavan	4 719	2,378	2,341	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	—
Others	22 631	10,979	10,653	3	2	1	12	4	8	13	8	7	1	1	—
MUSALMAN	93,777	34,946	33,777	25	11	12	41	22	21	72	43	29	23	19	4
Jonakan	56 612	25,373	27,848	26	9	18	37	18	19	62	40	22	22	17	4
Kavalan	6,541	3,538	3,003	2	2	—	2	4	2	7	2	5	—	—	—
Others	2 153	8 033	2,126	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	1	2	—
CHRISTIAN	282 595	131 733	138 837	112	61	49	158	81	77	179	122	138	158	120	38
Anglo Indian	2,112	1 173	1 039	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Indian Christian	278,347	130,542	137 805	112	61	49	155	83	72	178	122	137	157	119	38
JEW	1 167	647	520	4	3	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	1	1	—
ANIMIST	342	172	170	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Grand Total	979 936	472 929	506 121	331	213	161	454	277	231	1,154	612	637	498	340	119

TABLE XIII

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

NOTE —Non indigenous castes which are of minor importance are lumped together in the table as "minor castes"

TABLE XIII

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY

CASTE	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Cochin State	979 630	432,020	458,121
HINDU	648 132	315 411	330 714
[illegible]	81	13	68
[illegible]	8,679	4 061	4,618
[illegible]	23	13	10
[illegible]	71	38	33
[illegible]	51	14	37
[illegible]	915	520	435
[illegible]	181	91	180
[illegible]	1 447	794	653
[illegible]	892	322	570
[illegible]	1 259	564	695
[illegible]	893	300	593
[illegible]	80	37	43
[illegible]	2,898	1 409	1,191
[illegible]	1 839	849	492
[illegible]	5,190	2,011	3,179
[illegible]	338	208	130
[illegible]	31	18	13
[illegible]	40,303	21,931	18 367
[illegible]	91	71	205
[illegible]	1 888	1 421	469
[illegible]	3 898	1,973	2,180
[illegible]	1 150	644	506
[illegible]	179	81	98
[illegible]	5 477	2,896	2,579
[illegible]	21 326	11,880	10,446
[illegible]	1 020	721	719
[illegible]	463	253	210
[illegible]	438	97	341
[illegible]	2 003	1,003	1,000
[illegible]	8 153	4 135	3,978
[illegible]	3	3	—
[illegible]	279	78	201
[illegible]	378	[illegible]	214
[illegible]	18 197	[illegible]	7,641
[illegible]	293	94	111
[illegible]	[illegible]	197,221	118,771
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	583	373	210
[illegible]	4 885	2 010	2,875
[illegible]	584	277	271
[illegible]	1 133	637	496
[illegible]	3	—	3

TABLE XIII—(*cont*)

CASTE, TRIBE RACE OR NATIONALITY

CASTE	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Kammalan	35,917	17,533	18,384
Kallasari	2,436	1,076	1,360
Kollan	8,029	3,870	4,159
Marasari	18,555	8,879	9,676
Moosari	946	477	469
Tattan	5 602	3,089	2,513
Tolkollan	349	142	207
Kammalan, Tamil	901	336	565
Kanakkan	8 424	4,409	4,015
Kaniyan	2,393	1,091	1,302
Kannadiyan	56	15	41
Kannan	120	73	47
Kavara	260	163	97
Kavundan	6 354	3 657	2,697
Komatti	1		1
Kshatriya	1,649	828	821
Malayali	1,232	587	645
Pappni	16	1	15
Others	401	240	161
Kudumi Chetti	10 328	5,020	5,308
Kurukkal	109	63	46
Kurup	903	420	483
Kusavan	3 442	1,611	1 831
Malayan	500	391	109
Manavar	5		5
Maratha	76	40	36
Mudaliyar	687	397	290
Mukkuvan	89	44	45
Muttiriyan	7	1	6
Nayar	131 054	62,977	68,077
Nambi Kurup	25	20	5
Nambidi	362	156	206
Nanjanattu Pillai	136	97	39
Nayadi	119	47	72
Odiya	89	69	20
Ottanaikan (Oddo)	2 437	1 200	1 237
Panan	2 642	1,153	1,489
Pandaran	3 560	1,734	1,826
Panditattan	1 299	737	562
Paravan	67	24	43
Pariyan	7,145	3,388	3,757
Parayan (Tamil)	90	79	11
Pondan	56	28	28
Pulayan	69 423	34,471	34,952
Pullavan	114	60	54

TABLE XIII.—(*cont*)

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY

CASTE.	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Kadi	11	—	11
Armenian	30	26	34
Chinese	1	—	1
Other unspecified	262	94	168
Total	996	319	677
Tiyan	58	27	31
Ilavan	413	211	202
Vadukan	647	58	589
Tiyan	846	349	497
Total	9 547	6,305	3 241
Valachetti	27	13	14
Valluvan	30	—	30
Vannan	793	363	430
Vannan	2,633	1,270	1,363
Vaniyattalavan	2,182	1 690	1,075
Total	8,322	3,137	8,075
Vellalan	4 547	2,879	1,708
Vellitadan	3,347	1,588	1 759
Vettuvan	4,732	2,378	2,381
Villuvan	1 062	511	551
Virasaivan	11	7	4
Minor Castes	2 231	893	1 338
MUSALMAN	68,777	34,900	33,777
Pathan	49	37	12
Hanafi	133	56	70
Jaqualian	56 918	29,373	27 545
Kachchi	72	64	8
Pathan	1,165	560	605
Ravuthan	3 344	2,336	1,008
Shaik	1 149	636	513
Sayad	139	66	73
Shaik	2,085	976	1 109
Others	1,339	667	672
CHRISTIAN	262 339	131,722	130 617
Anglo-Indian	2,112	1,112	1,000
European (British Subject)	33	29	4
European (others)	43	24	19
Indian Christian	259,347	130,545	128,802
JAIN	101	58	43
JEW	1 187	537	596
Black Jew	1,014	611	403
White Jew	153	75	78
ANTIMIST	363	193	170
Kalian	271	148	126
Malayan	94	50	44

TABLE XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES

[illegible]

TABLE XIV

MALES

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes

CHITTAGONG STATE. — IMPERIAL SERIES.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total dealt with	Unmarried								Married								Widowed							
		Total	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–18	18–20	20–40	40 and over	Total	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–18	18–20	20–40	40 and over	Total	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–18	18–20	20–40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
HINDU																									
[illegible]	4,001	2,472	623	572	302	302	249	101	1,200	—	—	—	11	600	600	159							86	14
[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	870	012	325	25	9	11	1,[illegible]	3			11	573	474	150			—				6[illegible]	9[illegible]
[illegible]	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	304	4[illegible]	171	474	310	91	1,07[illegible]	—	—	1	20	708	731	07	—		—		—		90	71
[illegible]	11,[illegible]	8,644	1,316	1,[illegible]	634	00	651	09	8,411	—	—	4	16	2,423	3,911	892					3	62	386	
[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	587	6[illegible]	10[illegible]	661	6[illegible]	30	1,[illegible]0			4	53	402	7[illegible]	820					3	53	318	
[illegible] Others	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	832	3[illegible]	4[illegible]	310	2[illegible]	123	1,371	—	—	1	5	717	418	97			1			17	45	
[illegible]	[illegible]	172	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	30[illegible]	[illegible]	13	3	64	—	—		4	40	50	10						9	6	
[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	601	144	[illegible]	7	11	60	9	7[illegible]				7	301	102	30			—	—	—		37	
[illegible]	4,1[illegible]	633	[illegible]	[illegible]	206	8,[illegible]	5[illegible]	1[illegible]		—	4	6	40	934	727	103	—	—	—	—	2	54	134	
[illegible]	81	0	7	2[illegible]	31	10	14	6	67	—	—	6	8	24	23	25	—					10	15	
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,004	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	481	1	2,[illegible]	—	—	1	26	1,011	1,312	818	—	—	—	—	3	91	316	
[illegible]	107,[illegible]	63,100	18,023	21,[illegible]	8,744	10,013	7,06[illegible]	3,[illegible]	40,837	—	7	28	564	23,4[illegible]	10,191	3,501	—	—	—	—	5	1,060	2,[illegible]	
[illegible]	8,0[illegible]	1,101	2[illegible]	8[illegible]	110	18[illegible]	123	8	834	—		8	18	321	306	96			—	—		33	78	
[illegible]	1	710,30[illegible]	7,30[illegible]	3,1[illegible]	1,84[illegible]	3,70[illegible]	1,300	07	0,737	—		18	130	9,049	9,990	911					1	90[illegible]	40[illegible]	
[illegible]	4	2,[illegible]	C1[illegible]	0	46[illegible]	44[illegible]	604	[illegible]	1,84[illegible]		1		20	80[illegible]	112	196	—	—	—	—	—	60	130	
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	404	10	1[illegible]	90	10[illegible]	09	12	441	—	—		32	231	10[illegible]	80					—	13	48	
[illegible]	3,[illegible]	4,5[illegible]	3[illegible]	1,11[illegible]	07[illegible]	130	1	—	1,60[illegible]	—	—	—	110	778	502	865	—	—	—	—	—	—	86[illegible]	
[illegible]	5	3,[illegible]	8[illegible]	8[illegible]	45	64	[illegible]	9	55[illegible]				8	94	10[illegible]	87	—	—	—	—	—	0	18	
[illegible]	11	11[illegible]	2	30	0	95	91	1	113				8	17	63	17			—	—	—	0	11	
[illegible] Chetti	3,0[illegible]	4,3[illegible]	471	[illegible]	9,5	2,3[illegible]	211	5,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	—	—	—	50	1,194	1,1[illegible]	616			—	—	4	70	186	
[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	301	91	10[illegible]	117	2	[illegible]	—	—	4	31	492	291	00			—	—	2	58	60[illegible]	
[illegible]	42,[illegible]	23,0[illegible]	8,0	11,0[illegible]	4,[illegible]	4,0[illegible]	3,67	2,6[illegible]	20,[illegible]	—	—	11	81	10,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	2,005	—	—	—	—	9	178	2,1[illegible]	
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	18[illegible]	[illegible]	111	144	23	13	618	—			3	311	2[illegible]	67			—	—	—	14	13[illegible]	
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	5[illegible]	317	16[illegible]	6[illegible]	37[illegible]	102	11	4[illegible]	—			14	37[illegible]	191	81			—	—		47	57	
Pankham	1,731	07[illegible]	111	83[illegible]	12[illegible]	171	78	10	711	—	1		9	408	2[illegible]	46			—	—		72	83[illegible]	

TABLE XIV—(*cont.*)

FEMALES.

COCHIN STATE. — Civil condition by age for selected Castes. — IMPERIAL SERIES

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Population per 10,000 of the same sex	Unmarried: Total	0–5	5–15	15–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40 and over	Married: Total	0–5	5–15	15–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40 and over	Widowed: Total	0–5	5–15	15–15	15–20	20–30	30–40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
HINDU																									
Ambalavasi		4,029	1,740	558	804	966	195	61	21	1,436	—	4	57	1,304	52	3		848	—	—	4	17	241	540	
Ari		9,630	1,133	694	670	141	67	34	10	1,104	—	—	18	118	681	202		3,073	—	—	—	4	111	184	
Brahmans, Malayali		8,973	1,108	539	976	163	109	92	—	1,371	—	61	213	885	191	3,346		1,041	—	—	1	19	108	400	
Do Tamil		10,148	4,464	1,155	2,373	217	—	—	—	4,435	—	44	352	663	2,000	1,330		1,449	—	1	3	25	203	1,016	
Do Kanarese		8,000	1,545	476	630	185	83	17	2	1,658	—	0	116	336	998	203		798	—	—	—	6	186	597	
Do Others		1,979	237	183	154	48	32	15	3	674	—	0	88	149	349	110		252	—	—	—	6	59	194	
Chetts		210	74	11	30	13	15	6	2	105	—	—	8	18	53	27		30	—	—	—	1	10	18	
Chetti		1,000	330	177	154	60	74	100	17	411	—	—	9	217	102			33	—	—	—	—	11	43	
Ezhi		8,000	2,110	998	1,011	150	210	371	11	1,325	—	34	191	590	387	223		953	—	—	1	30	410	543	
Devaram		210	100	31	35	18	14	10	2	93	—	—	—	36	57	33		17	—	—	—	—	8	9	
Ilavan		7,841	3,373	1,071	1,507	354	179	177	12	3,193	—	9	85	419	1,068	698		1,397	—	—	—	23	415	890	
Hindu		116,774	53,222	14,757	20,134	8,422	6,802	3,653	525	44,600	—	34	810	4,319	30,835	9,310		18,149	—	9	18	195	6,049	14,878	
Kali Ja		8,776	1,787	816	946	310	160	117	2	1,179	—	1	37	211	660	254		340		—	2	8	180	308	
Kammalan		18,984	8,604	3,764	3,718	1,264	1,237	417	43	7,193	—	18	104	972	4,804	1,296		2,230	—	1	—	42	748	1,458	
Kaniyan		4,672	1,904	831	711	229	231	87	17	1,535	—	9	11	181	1,098	205		538	—	—	1	10	180	338	
Kanarese		1,303	464	148	333	68	80	86	4	424	—	1	13	72	310	128		376	—	—	—	9	76	191	
Karavalan		2,577	1,020	621	338	125	500	—	10	370	—	—	—	37	300	33		177	—	—	—	—	90	87	
Kakatti s, Malayali		245	136	60	74	45	11	41	2	305	—	1	20	81	192	65		108	—	—	—	1	41	61	
Do Parakkal		170	71	31	37	6	2	3	1	99	—	—	—	13	48	18		30	—	—	—	—	—	30	
Kalari Chetti		8,308	1,713	810	795	211	84	37	18	3,303	—	35	91	331	1,996	847		1,973	—	1	1	33	360	769	
Kaurava		1,831	815	184	387	263	72	57	6	915	—	4	21	301	419	163		101	—	—	—	1	50	134	
Kurup		60,007	25,309	8,487	10,258	3,563	2,021	1,723	171	23,016	—	42	370	2,479	17,336	4,285		14,002	—	1	18	180	4,118	10,363	
Ottakkalan		1,237	438	105	179	69	49	72	4	584	—	1	4	58	343	188		195	—	—	2	1	81	111	
Pana		1,449	634	149	199	197	57	93	8	802	—	9	82	186	364	159		205	—	—	1	16	66	103	
Da Tarua		1,726	797	216	272	197	95	81	6	674	—	2	8	87	345	230		325	—	—	1	4	118	157	

TABLE XIV—(*cont.*)

FEMALES

COCHIN STATE — Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes — IMPERIAL SERIES

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED							MARRIED							WIDOWED						
		Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Panditattan	562	266	77	96	89	25	27	2	239			3	65	112	59	57			1	8	20	33
Parayan	8,757	1,688	507	660	264	165	83	9	1,582		2	37	174	990	379	487			1	6	147	333
Pulayan	34,952	17,221	5,433	7,478	2,607	1,223	576	54	12,727		4	148	1,664	8,271	2,640	5,004			5	90	1,533	3,376
Valan	5,241	2,043	543	760	319	244	132	26	2,252		2	18	271	1,430	531	946			1	17	249	679
Vannan	753	403	86	74	136	57	25	25	236				28	87	126	114					56	58
Velan	8,075	1,406	406	504	255	169	62	10	1,284		4	22	257	627	374	385			1	9	122	253
Velakkattalavan	1,695	847	242	325	154	75	39	12	510		3	11	100	221	175	338				6	90	242
Vellalan	1,703	618	254	173	100	63	16	2	749		4	5	70	308	362	346				6	148	192
Veluttedan	1,782	753	249	288	97	94	69	6	651		1	19	89	363	179	378			3	5	120	250
Vettuvan	2,381	1,088	308	423	160	119	61	12	1,075		2	11	95	742	225	218				5	34	179
MUSALMAN																						
Jonakan	27,045	13,917	4,103	5,562	2,341	1,342	505	58	9 840		11	173	493	7 094	2,064	3,388			4	78	1,160	2,646
Ravuttan	3,006	1,628	558	613	231	125	35	16	1,225		5	42	51	899	228	153					56	97
CHRISTIAN																						
Anglo Indian	1,009	511	174	176	74	22	46	19	420			2	58	263	97	78				10	10	58
European	38	4			1	1	1	1	17					8	9	2						2
Indian Christian	129,805	62,476	13,522	23,998	11,463	5,958	2,126	414	51 404		167	439	6,233	33 500	11 010	15,925			5	88	8,703	12,129
JAIN																						
Jain	43	17	6	6	4		1		22				7	13	2	4						4
JEW																						
Black Jew	502	237	69	100	35	13	18	2	216		1	4	22	153	36	49					5	44
White Jew	78	35	7	8	3	9	8		28					14	9	20					5	15
ANIMIST																						
Kadan	126	33	5	16	5	2	4	1	79			1	9	58	11	14				1	2	11
Malayan	44	24	14	2	2	5	1		15				3	4	8	5					2	3

TABLE XV

CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.

COLONY STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XV

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

Denominations	Total			Distribution by Race: European and allied Races		Anglo-Indian		Indian	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Anglican Communion,	631	270	331	11	9	8	15	501	308
2. Baptist	11	15	18	...	11	...	...	15	18
3 Congregationalist	3	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lutheran	87	31	28	...	...	...	9	31	28
5. Minor Protestant Denominations	914	369	543	...	...	10	...	359	543
6. Presbyterian	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7 Protestants (unassorting and unspecified)	1,832	951	1,634	10	5	117	834	824	805
8. Roman Catholic	106,779	53,746	54,953	15	9	677	403	52,754	54,380
9. Syria (Roman)	120,372	60,715	59,657	...	...	60	53	60,655	59,601
10. Do. (Jacobite)	24,325	12,835	11,490	...	...	1	10	12,834	11,480
11. Do. (Reformed)	3,632	1,793	1,839	...	...	...	...	1,793	1,839
12. Do. (Chaldean)	1,822	976	846	...	...	...	...	976	846
Total	262,835	131,728	130,337	43	25	1,173	1,369	130,542	129,843

TABLE XVI

EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

NOTE.—There are two Armenian males in the State, one in the age group 30—40 and the other in the age group 50 and over

TABLE XVI

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE

(a) European and Allied Races (including Armenians)

District or State	Total			British Subjects																	Others																
				All ages			0–10		10–15		15–18		18–20		20–40		40–60		60 and over		All ages			0–10		10–15		15–18		18–20		20–40		40–60		60 and over	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Cochin State ...	66	43	23	20	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	6	3	2	7		40	21	19			1	1		—	1	2	6	0	4	6	12	5

(b) Anglo-Indians.

District or State	All ages			0–1		1–5		5–10		10–15		15–18		18–20		20–25		25–30		30–40		40–50		50–60		60 and over	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Cochin State ...	2,112	1,173	1,000	34	46	114	129	125	122	178	180	83	66	35	87	93	90	260	194	87	183	161	90	71	83	66	80

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

GENERAL TABLE

Note (1) In this table the term "partially agriculturist" includes only those people whose subsidiary occupation falls under groups 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5

(2) Groups numbers 19, 20 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63 104 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State Hence they have been omitted

TABLE XVII

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependants	Actual workers. Total		Actual workers. Partially agriculturists		Dependants
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		**Pasture and agriculture**	425 619	133,519	73,625	1,382	251	292 144
		(a)		ORDINARY CULTIVATION.						
			1	Income from rent of agricultural land— (a) Non-cultivating land owners ...	15,076	1,965	1 111			12,002
				(b) Cultivating land owners ...	47,830	10,107	1 401		...	36,018
			2	Ordinary cultivators— (a) Non-cultivating servants ...	2,871	739	307	...	...	1,825
				(b) Cultivating servants ...	217 150	37,540	16,287	...		143,723
			3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	1,871	977	8	...		812
			4	Farm servants ...	3,008	809	535	...	...	1,864
			5	Field labourers	150 904	49,866	50 713	...	...	79,653
		(b)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING						
			6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	3,186	903	309	...	...	1,831
			7	Fruit, flower, vegetable (betel vine, ginger) etc growers	20,690	7,090	1,820	...	...	11,872
		(c)		POULTRY						
			8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	709	211	...	18	...	477
			9	Wood cutters, firewood collectors, rubber etc., collectors and charcoal burners	4,693	1,700	361	115	82	2,715
			10	Lac collectors	21	5	...			16
		(d)		RAISING FARM STOCK.						
			11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	213	87	37	79	8	80
			12	Sheep goat and pig breeders	101	31	19	26	17	48
			13	Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, ass etc.)	42	22	7	8	...	10
			14	Poultry, keepers, goatherds, etc.	1,565	1,070	161	992	112	201
		(e)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.						
			15	Birds, bees, etc	196	105	9	73	8	42
			16	Silk worm	7	7	...	...	...	...
		2		**Fishing and hunting.**	13,362	9,812	1 962	113	29	7,228
			17	Fishers	13,359	9,810	1,962	113	29	7,370
			18	Hunting	50	21	...	8	...	18
				Total Sub Class I	812,911	138,923	74,317	1 417	271	239 433
	II. Exploitation of Minerals	3		**Mines.**	2	...		...	...	2
			19	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese etc.)	2	...		...		2
		4		**Quarries of hard rocks**	2	...	...		...	2
			21	Other minerals (jade, diamonds limestone etc.)	2	...				2
		5		**Salt, etc**	2	...			...	2
			22	Rock sea and marsh salt	2	...	...	...	...	2
				Total Sub Class II	7	...	...	...		7
				Total Class A	812,918	138 923	74 317	1 417	271	239 433
B—PARTS OF MATERIAL OBJECTS	III. Industry	6		**Textiles.**	20 834	11 443	10 231	167	223	79 687
			23	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	97	8	13	4	7	56
			26	Cotton spinning	131	22	67	—	—	41
			27	Cotton sizing and weaving	7,297	2 113	2,051	47	1	2 121

TABLE XVII —(*cont.*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependants	Actual workers: Total: Males	Actual workers: Total: Females	Actual workers: Partially agriculturists: Males	Actual workers: Partially agriculturists: Females	Dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B —PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES —(*cont*)	III Industry—(*cont*)		29	Rope, twine and string	857	405	242	2	2	210
			30	Other fibres (cocoanut aloes, flax hemp, straw, etc)	42,173	9,120	15,888	74	199	17 215
			37	Dyeing bleaching printing preparation and sponging of textiles	2					2
			38	Lace crape embroideries fringers, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries	89		70			19
		7		**Hides skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom**	1,302	492	24	40	2	786
			39	Tanners curriers leather dressers and leather dyers etc	72	42				30
			40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks water bags saddlery or harness etc , excluding articles of dress	1,210	436	92	39	2	752
			41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles brush makers	8	5	2	1		1
			42	Bone, ivory horn shell, etc , workers (except button)	12	9				3
		8		**Wood.**	44 760	15,746	5,052	616	471	23 862
			43	Sawyers	14 561	4,329	23	315	8	10 ^09
			44	Carpenters turners and joiners etc	17 204	7,321	153	91	52	9 780
			45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	12,995	4,096	4,876	210	411	4 023
		9		**Metals**	10,325	4,393	703	20	7	5 229
			46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	27	15				12
			48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	7,952	3,316	577	20	7	4 0.9
			49	Workers in brass copper and bell metal	1,822	89[illegible]	126			80[illegible]
			50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin zinc lead, quicksilver) etc	521	171				350
			51	Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc	3					5
		10		**Ceramics**	4,227	1,959	742	10	3	1 526
			52	Makers of glass and crystal ware	4		1			3
			54	Makers of porcelain and crockery	41	1	3			37
			55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	3 302	1 567	678	10	1	1 057
			56	Brick and tile makers	880	391	60		2	429
		11		**Chemical products properly so called and analogous**	4,400	1,450	695	37	14	2 255
			58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	242	44				198
			59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	25	16				9

TABLE XVII —(*contd.*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total others and dependents	Actual workers: Total		Actual workers: Partially agriculturists		Dependents
					Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
	11		**Chemical products properly so called and analogous.**						
		60	Manufacturers of dyes, paint and ink	4	4	...	...	...	...
		61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4,101	1,378	625	37	14	2,034
		64	Others (drugs, candles, lac, crude perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	25	14	...	...	...	14
	12		**Food industries.**	43,324	11,973	8,745	491	332	22,784
		65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,980	939	9,145	67	254	5,837
		66	Bakers and biscuit makers	363	155	118	...	17	115
		67	Grain parchers etc.	305	83	140	8	21	102
		68	Butchers	406	112	...	...	...	302
		69	Fish curers	37	15	3	...	...	8
		70	Butter churns and ghee makers	115	83	61	...	...	31
		71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	519	107	229	10	...	183
		72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	1	...	...	...	6
		73	Brewers and distillers	24	14	...	...	...	10
		74	Toddy drawers	21,633	9,006	...	275	...	12,045
		78	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	78	63	...	11	...	83
	13		**Industries of dress and the toilet.**	19,127	8,833	4,914	250	83	3,473
		76	Hat, cap and turban makers	12	6	3	...	...	3
		77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, dresses and embroiderers on linen	4,108	1,308	906	...	...	1,972
		78	Shoe, boot and sand makers	240	107	...	83	...	83
		79	Other industries pertaining to dress (gloves, socks, garters, belts, boots, umbrellas, canes, etc	89	51	7	...	...	31
		80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	8,026	2,437	3,232	90	17	2,207
		81	Barbers, hair dressers and singers	3,841	1,871	607	215	59	3,073
		83	Other occupations connected with the toilet, tailoring, shampooers, bath houses, etc.)	120	19	8	...	...	93
	14		**Furniture industries.**	179	105	...	17	...	74
		83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc	108	96	...	17	...	12
		84	Upholsterers, tent makers et	11	9	...	...	...	2
	15		**Building industries.**	17,787	8,939	677	345	37	8,151
		85	Lime burners, cement workers	50	602	69	...	...	538
		86	Excavators and well sinkers	81	14	...	1	...	15
		87	Stone cutters et dressers	7,214	2,921	65	24	3	4,261
		88	Brick layers and masons	6,400	3,104	233	215	42	3,012
		89	Builders (other than building trades of bamboo or similar materials) painters, decorators of houses tiles, plumbers, etc	3,112	2,018	233	75	11	804
	16		**Construction of means of transport.**	341	193	...	...	...	148
		90	Persons employed in making, working or repairing motor cars or cycles	131	93	...	...	...	43
		91	Carriage, cart, pall, etc makers and wheelers etc	29	19	...	...	...	10
		92	Boat and aeroplane builders	177	96	...	...	...	81

D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.—(*contd.*)

III. Industry.—(*contd.*)

TABLE XVII —(*cont*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers: Total: Males	Actual workers: Total: Females	Actual workers: Partially Agriculturists: Males	Actual workers: Partially Agriculturists: Females	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES —(*cont*)	III Industry —(*cont*)	17		**Production and transmission of physical forces (heat light electricity, motive power, etc)**	18	11	.			7
			93	Gas works and electric light and power	18	11				7
		18		**Other miscellaneous and undefined industries**	15,658	4,703	1,638	51	304	7,317
			94	Printers, lithographers engravers etc	407	295				112
			95	Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers etc	322	205	11			103
			96	Makers of musical instruments	15	8				7
			97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9				
			98	Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers imitation jewellery makers gilders, etc	9 052	3,891	52	25		5,109
			99	Makers of bangles or beads or neck laces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles rosaries, lingam and sacred threads	69	37	4			28
			100	Toy, kite, cage fishing tackle, etc, makers, taxidermists etc	58	29	-			29
			101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment employees of public societies race course service, huntsmen etc	11	7				4
			102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc	14	8				6
			103	Sweepers,, scavengers, etc	3,701	214	1,568	26	304	1,919
				Total Sub Class III	210,264	66,574	42,371	2,052	1,473	101,319
	IV Transport	19		**Transport by air**		-				
		20		**Transport by water.**	6,901	3,333	17	41		3,551
			105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	1				
			106	Labourers in harbours and docks	10	10				
			107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	69				143
			108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	13				12
			109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks streams rivers and canals	243	83	10			150
			110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	6,410	3,157	7	41		3,246
		21		**Transport by road**	10,971	4,511	196	155		6,264
			111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	134				168
			112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	424	117			850
			113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	34	29				5
			114	Do connected with other vehicles	7,494	3,513	75	82		3,906
			115	Palki, etc, bearers and owners	43	31				12

TABLE XVII.—(*cont.*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers: Total		Actual workers: Partially agriculturists		Dependents
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. TRADE AND TRANSPORT OF MATERIAL OBJECTS (CONTD.)	IV. Transport—(contd.)		116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	1,063	839	4	73	—	810
			117	Porters and messengers	664	141	—	—		818
		22		**Transport by Rail**	2,128	878	—	—	—	1,217
			118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,469	56	—	—	—	1,003
			119	Labourers employed on rails construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on rails premises	720	406	—	—		314
		23		**Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services.**	1,063	389	—	—	—	679
			120	Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services	605	187	—	—	—	336
			(a)	Postal service	578	201	—	—	—	341
				Total Sub-Class IV	21,129	9,285	213	196	—	11,711
	V. Trade	24		**Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance**	4,931	1,306	731	53	7	2,834
			121	Bank managers money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4,031	1,306	731	53	7	2,934
		25		**Brokerage, commission and export**	401	191	—	—	—	210
			122	Brokers, commission agent, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	401	191	—	—		210
		26		**Trade in textiles.**	6,838	2,313	23	141	—	3,317
			123	Trade in piece goods, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	6,038	2,313	23	141		3,317
		27		**Trade in skins, leather and furs**	433	108		—		325
			124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn etc. and the articles made from these	433	108	—		—	325
		28		**Trade in wood**	1,307	445	7	56	—	831
			125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc. and the articles made from these	1,307	445	7	56	—	831
		29		**Trade in metals**	278	85	1	—	—	192
			126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	278	85	1	—	—	192
		30		**Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles**	339	133	83	3	1	201
			127	Trade in pottery, brick and tiles	339	133	83	3	1	201
		31		**Trade in chemical products**	321	339	—	—	—	312
			128	Trade in chemical products (liquor, drugs, petroleum, explosives etc.)	321	339	—		—	312

TABLE XVII.—(*cont*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers: Total: Males	Actual workers: Total: Females	Actual workers: Partially agriculturists: Males	Actual workers: Partially agriculturists: Females	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B Preparation and supply of material substances—(*cont*)	V Trade—(*cont*)	32		**Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc**	10,336	3,160	1,380	20	8	5 796
			129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	6,534	1,813	926	20	3	3,795
			130	Owners and managers of hotels cook shops sarais etc, and their employees	3,802	1,347	454			2 001
		33		**Other trade in food stuffs.**	59,865	17,354	4,970	906	340	37,541
			131	Fish dealers	12,394	3,101	1,271	105	41	3 022
			132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil salt and other condiments	13,393	4,040	605	245	13	9 253
			133	Sellers of milk, butter ghee poultry, eggs etc	2,302	471	872	11	25	959
			134	Sellers of sweet-meats sugar, gur and molasses	2,595	316	366	7	2	1 913
			135	Cardamom, betel leaf vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	13 258	4,670	516	239	72	3,072
			136	Grain and pulse dealers	12,251	4,038	1 317	252	186	7 896
			137	Tobacco opium ganja, etc sellers	1 408	495				913
			138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	329	92	15			222
			139	Dealers in hay grass and fodder	430	181	8	47	1	291
		34		**Trade in clothing and toilet articles**	157	74				83
			140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats umbrellas, socks ready made shoes, perfumes, etc)	157	74				83
		35		**Trade in furniture**	1,111	284	47	7		780
			141	Trade in furniture, carpets curtains and bedding	631	131	22	7		173
			142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc	480	153	25			302
		36		**Trade in building materials**	1,753	594	168	10	12	991
			143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials	1,753	594	168	10	12	991
		37		**Trade in means of transport**	766	208	5			553
			144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	28	9				19
			145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc	689	187				502
			146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattles, asses, mules, etc	49	12	5			32
		38		**Trade in fuel**	2,130	781	143	83	24	1,206
			147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung etc	2,130	781	143	83	24	1,206
		39		**Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences**	1,961	595	31			1,335
			148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	1,067	326				741
			149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle flowers, etc	403	53	31			319
			150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	491	216				275

TABLE XVII —(*cont*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers: Total		Actual workers: Partially Agriculturists		Dependents
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES (*cont*)	V. Trade (*cont.*)		49	**Trade of other sorts.**	13,587	2,242	471	110	33	10,634
			151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	71	2	17	—	3	48
			152	General store keepers & shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	12,033	1,677	161	110	22	10,010
			153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc	581	272	239	—	—	870
			154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	377	91	54	—	—	236
				Total Sub Class V	106,159	30,449	9,962	1,305	427	67,629
				Total Class B	237,243	106,223	30,845	3,632	1,908	130,063
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VI. Public Force		41	**Army**	854	379	—	—	—	534
			155	Army (Imperial)	153	—	—	—	—	153
			156	Army (Indian States)	801	370	—	—	—	431
			42	**Navy**	—	—	—	—	—	—
			43	**Air force**	—	—	—	—	—	—
			44	**Police.**	1,433	555	—	—	—	878
			159	Police	1,455	555	—	—	—	878
										—
				Total Sub Class VI	2,437	975	—	—	—	1,462
	VII. Public Administration.		45	**Public Administration**	11,867	3,171	259	222	15	7,846
			161	Service of the State (British)	107	54	—	—	—	53
			162	Service of Indian and Foreign States						
			(a)	*Chiefs and their Jirgal*	463	64	82	—	—	317
			(b)	*Officers and servants of Chief and their families*	1,276	367	189	15	13	691
			(c)	*Sarkar Officers*	631	197	—	—	—	434
			(d)	*Clerical establishment*	2,13	941	—	8	—	1,172
			(e)	*Uniform support of*	3,273	395	—	95	—	2,844
			(f)	*Service of States other than Cochin*	47	13	—	—	—	33
			163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—						
			(a)	*Municipal Service Kottayam of Sri Mooloth*	313	72	—	8	—	241
			(b)	*Do other municipalities*	403	181	—	81	—	141
			164	Village officials and servants other than watchers	1,012	457	—	113	—	1,015
				Total Sub-Class VII	11,047	3,171	259	222	15	7,446
	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts		46	**Religion.**	9,232	3,315	740	114	—	5,177
			165	Priests, ministers, religious teachers, etc.	5,41	1,001	33	2	—	1,813
			166	Religious institutions, etc.	911	15	152	—	—	34
			167	Caretakers, readers, church and religious service	861	324	15	—	—	541
			168	Temple and other religious personal service, pilgrim guides, astrologers	2,121	1,975	539	87	—	2,808
			47	**Law**	3,857	1,841	—	96	—	2,910
			169	Lawyers of all kinds including barrister, law agents and mukhtiar	3,017	631	—	61	—	1,520

TABLE XVII —(*cont.*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers: Total		Actual workers: Partially agricultural		Dependents
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D MISCELLANEOUS—(*cont.*)	XI. Insufficiently described occupation.	83		**General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.**	43,415	16,795	8,645	729	194	26,622
			184	Manufacturer, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	1,817	786	...	...		1,031
			185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and hops	7,920	2,850	153	91		4,827
			186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	51	10	...	...		14
			187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	30,865	13,029	6,532	548	194	30,031
				Total Sub Class XI	43 415	16,795	8,685	729	194	26 622
	XII. Unproductive.	84		**Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.**	223	273	10	...	...	...
			188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	283	273	10			...
		85		**Beggars vagrants prostitutes.**	1 002	591	707			191
			189	Beggars, vagrants, wandering tribes etc.	1 403	591	707		...	104
		86		**Other unclassified non productive industries.**	9,586	4,771	1 005	38	45	3 790
			191	Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,586	4 771	1,006	38	45	3,790
				Total Sub Class XII	11,236	5 646	1 722	38	45	3 981
				Total Class D	79 141	25 161	10 812	809	232	31,913
				Grand total	379 860	229,987	127,373	7,250	2,439	532,400

TABLE XVIII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS—ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY

Part I—Rent Receivers.

" II—Rent Payers

" III—Farm servants and Field labourers

" IV—Growers of Special products and Market gardening

NOTE—Part I deals with 'Rent receivers', *i e*, Group 1 of Table XVII, Part II with 'Rent payers', *i e*, Group 2 of Table XVII, Part III with 'Farm servants and Field labourers', *i e*, Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII and Part IV with 'Growers of Special products and Market gardening', *i e*, groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII

TABLE XVIII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III Farm servants and field labourers and IV Growers of special products and market gardening.

OCCUPATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED													
					Non-cultivating land owners		Cultivating land owners		Non-cultivating tenants		Cultivating tenants		Agents managers of landed estates (not plus Karn) clerks, rent collectors, etc		Farm servants		Field labourers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. RENT RECEIVERS																		
I (a) Non-cultivating land owners	1 922	1 111	676	31	—	—	1	—	115	30	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cultivating land owners	10 167	1 681	1,512	218	23	10	—	—	—	—	232	15	18	—	—	—	—	—
Total rent receivers	12 089	2,812	2,188	249	23	10	1		115	30	232	15	41		—	—	—	—
II. RENT PAYERS																		
Ordinary cultivators —																		
(a) Non-cultivating tenant	718	367	260	72	8	2	1	1	—		3		29	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cultivating tenants	37,548	16 637	5,719	1 255	—	—	124	16		—		—	92	—	212	109	109	112
Total rent payers	38,270	17 194	5 999	1,328	8	2	125	17			3		129	—	214	102	109	112
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS																		
(a) Farm servants (including estates (land (landers), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	977	6	47	—	—	—	5		6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
(b) Farm servants	849	335	113	97	—	—	—	—			11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Field labourers	49,236	34 785	3 651	1 613	—	—	—	—			82	43	—	—	—	—	3	—
Total farm servants and field labourers	51 672	35 125	3,810	1 710	—		5		6		97	43	—		—	—	3	—
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS OR MARKET GARDENING																		
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo	953	313	7		—	—	—	—		—		—	2				—	
(b) Betel vine, areca nut, etc., growers	7 929	1 936	273	89	—	—	—		—	—	10	12	—	—	4	1	12	9
Total growers of special products, etc.	8,915	2 257	280	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	2		4	1	12	9
Total I II. III & IV	130 952	73 091	11 676	3,676	23	12	127	17	122	30	348	70	162	—	218	103	124	122

TABLE XVIII.—(*cont.*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

I Rent receivers II. Rent payers III Farm servants and field labourers and IV Growers of special products and market gardening

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED

OCCUPATION	Tea, coffee, rubber etc, plantations		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine arecanut, etc growers		Wood-cutters		Herdsmen, shepherds, and goatherds		Fishing		Sawyers		Basket makers and other industries of woody material etc		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders		Grain parchers		Toddy drawers		Washing cleaning, etc	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
I RENT RECEIVERS																								
Income from rent of agricultural land—																								
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	12	8																						
(b) Cultivating land owners	3	1	211	83											21	1					52			
Total rent receivers	15	9	211	83											21	1					52			
II RENT PAYERS																								
Ordinary cultivators—																								
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	1		23	14											5	2					10			
(b) Cultivating tenants			1,372	212	19	12			95		54		16	1	313	26	110	216		5	417		77	24
Total rent payers	1		1,395	226	19	12			95		54		16	1	318	28	110	216		5	427		77	24
III FARM SERVANTS AND FEILD LABOURERS																								
(a) Agents managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc			2																		2			
(b) Farm servants			14	5	22	19			1				2	1			13	62		1	3			4
(c) Field labourers			96	52	127	14	2	1	110	3	1		112	519	2	1	12	316	31	11	420		10	13
Total farm servants and field labourers			112	57	149	33	2	1	144	3	13		114	520	2	1	25	108	34	15	425		10	17
IV GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING																								
(a) Tea coffee cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations																								
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, arecanut, etc growers					2				7	2	4						1	10	7	13	7		1	3
Total growers of special products etc					2				7	2	4						1	10	7	13	7		1	3
Total I, II, III & IV	16	9	1,718	366	170	45	2	1	246	5	71		460	521	341	33	136	634	41	33	911		88	44

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only

I. Rent receivers, II. Rent payers, III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

Occupation	Details of subsidiary occupations returned: Barbers, hair dressers etc.		Boat owners, boatmen and servants		Pack elephant, camel, bullock owners etc.		Bank managers, money lenders etc.		Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk etc.		Trade in wood (not firewood)		Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters etc.		Fish dealers		Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments		Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.		Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers		Grain and pulse dealer		Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs		Dealers in hay, grass and fodder		Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
I. Rent receivers. Income from rent of agricultural land—																														
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	—	—	6	1	2	—	234	16	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	—				6	—
(b) Cultivating land-owners	—	—	15	—	—	—	167	11	—	—	2	—	45	—	97	6	—	—	—	14	118	39	8	—	—	—	4	4	101	19
Total rent receivers	—	—	21	1	2	—	381	26	4	—	6	1	45	—	97	5	—		—	14	118	39	11	—	—		4	2	103	19
II. Rent payers. Ordinary cultivators—																														
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	—		3	3	—	—	20	6	22	—	1	—	3	—	3	1	1	—	1	35	5		32	1	—		—	—	18	5
(b) Cultivating tenants	6		47	5	14	—	331	63	—		1	—	117	12	101	12	317	55	3	43	414	32	204	43	3	2	20	16	214	10
Total rent payers	6	—	50	5	14	—	337	61	22	—	2		120	42	104	13	318	55	4	78	419	32	236	44	3	6	20	16	227	15
III. Farm servants and field labourers.																														
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors etc.	—	—	5	—	1	—	4	—							—		—			—	1	—	—	—	1					—
(b) Farm servants	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—		—	1	4		—	1	—	2	—	12	—	—	1
(c) Field labourers	17		30	9	1	—	—	—		—					122	75	14	3	—	10	15	2	16	16	—	—	4	12	10	3
Total farm servants and field labourers	17		35	9	5	—	4	—		—	—	—	—	—	135	75	14	3	1	14	16	2	17	16	3		16	12	10	4
IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.																														
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—		—	—	—	—		—	
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	19	8	—	—	2	3	7	2	6	—	3	—	—	—	12	11
Total growers of special products, etc.	4	—	13		—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	17	8	—	—	6	3	7	2	6	—	3		—	—	10	11
Total I, II, III & IV	27	—	118	10	22	—	744	88	27	—	9	1	166	42	443	104	336	80	7	101	561	73	279	56	5	2	40	31	341	42

TABLE XVIII.—(*cont.*)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only

I Rent receivers II Rent payers III Farm servants and field labourers and IV Growers of special products and market gardening

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED

OCCUPATION	Sirkar officers		Village officials and servants other than watchmen		Priests, ministers etc.		Temple, burial or burning ground service		Medical practitioners of all kinds		Professors and teachers of all kinds		Proprietors (other than of agricultural lands), pensioners		Cooks, water carriers		Cashiers, accountants etc.		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified		Other Occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
I—RENT RECEIVERS																						
Income from rent of agricultural land—																						
(a) Non cultivating land owners	5				2		103	28	3		12		16								112	7
(b) Cultivating land owners			17						2				2								403	22
Total rent receivers	5		17		2		103	28	5		12		18								515	29
II—RENT PAYERS																						
Ordinary cultivators—																						
(a) Non cultivating tenants	7	3	15		15		3	1	4		5	2	10								11	6
(b) Cultivating tenants			52				11		120		136	2							232	129	295	112
Total rent payers	7	3	67		15		14	1	124		141	4	10						232	129	309	118
III—FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS																						
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not plantations), estate rent collectors etc.									1				1						16			
(b) Farm servants																					8	
(c) Field labourers							5								8	3			995	287	126	179
Total farm servants and field labourers							5		1				1		8	13			1 011	287	134	179
IV—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING																						
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plants etc.													1								1	
(b) Betel, flower, vegetable, betal vine, areca nut etc. growers							3		1		5		2				2		13	2	119	12
Total growers of special products etc.							2		1		5		3				2		13	2	120	12
Total I, II, III & IV	12	3	91		17		124	29	131		158	1	32		8	13	2		1 256	418	1378	335

TABLE XX

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents in different occupations

NOTE —(1) Groups numbers 19, 20 21, 28, 31 to 36 47 53 57 62 63 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State Hence they have been omitted

(2) Table XIX showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (a) principal (b) subsidiary means of livelihood has not been prepared as such mixed occupations are rare for the State

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion: Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		**Pasture and Agriculture.**	459 839	352,565	29,195	117,811	—	115	223
				ORDINARY CULTIVATION							
			1	Income from rent of agricultural land—							
				(a) Non-cultivating land owners	15 005	13,954	458	640	—	33	—
				(b) Cultivating land owners	47,920	38 032	8,107	10,370	—	11	—
			2	Ordinary cultivators—							
				(a) Non cultivating tenants	2 871	2,580	33	208	—	10	—
				(b) Cultivating tenants	217 156	181,539	14,003	71,579	—	39	—
			3	Agricultural pensioners and landless estates (including petty rent collectors, etc.)	1 977	1 412	19	560	—	—	—
			4	Farm servants	3 008	1,793	101	1,020	—	—	4
			5	Field labourers	190,904	154,861	7,891	17,644	—	8	100
		(4)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS FOR MARKET INCLUDING							
			6	Tea, coffee, cardamom, rubber and indigo plantations	2,189	2,113	928	816	—	—	81
			7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, arecanut, etc growers	20,900	10,937	2,243	8,110	—	—	—
		(5)		FORESTS							
			8	Forest rangers, guards, etc.	94	61	32	60	—		1
			9	Forest cutters, firewood collectors, rubber collectors and forest workers	4 0 2	2,715	810	5,5		—	123
			10	Lac collectors	21	19		—		—	2
		(4)		BREEDERS OF ANIMAL STOCK.							
			11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	313	190	11	22	—	—	—
			12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	101	78	10	13	—	—	—
			13	Breeders of other animals, bees, silk worms, snails, etc.	42	37	2	30	—	—	—
			14	Herdsmen, shepherd, goatherds	1,523	1,270	101	113	—	—	—
		(5)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.							
			15	Birds, bees, etc.	1,6	94	7	18	—	17	
			16	Silk worms	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
		2		**Fishing and Hunting**	13 992	7,349	1,861	3,832	—	—	—
			17	Fishing	13,952	7,301	1,842	3,806		—	—
			18	Hunting	40	8	17	26	—	—	—
				Total Sub-Class I.	512,011	359 671	30,256	122,573	—	115	223
	II. Extraction of Raw Materials	3		**Mines.**	2	2	—		—	—	—
			21	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	2	2		—	—	—	—
		4		**Quarries of hard rocks.**	2	1		1	—	—	—
			22	Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	2	1	—	1		—	—
		5		**Salt, etc.**	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
			23	Earth, sea and rock salt	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
				Total Sub-Class II	7	4	—	3	—		—
				Total Class A.	512 011	359 675	30 256	122,576	—	115	223

TABLE XX.—(*cont*)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Division	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of Workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion: Hindu	Muhammadan	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Parsi	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
B. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OCCUPATIONS—(*cont.*)	III Industry—(*cont.*)	11		**Chemical products properly so called and analogous**	4 400	2 997	42	2,347	—	4	—	
			5	Manufacture of matches and explosives material	211	4	—	2,35	—	—		
			30	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and so	25	2	—	19	—	1	—	
			60	Manufacture of paint and ink	4		—	4	—	—	—	
			61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4,101	2,001	12	2 068	—		—	
			64	Others (so p[illegible] soaps, lac, cutch, per fumes and minor illusion drugs)	23	—	—	23				
		12		**Food Industries.**	41 871	38,931	1,850	8,822	—	—	—	
			66	Rice grinders and hulkers and flour grinders	10,930	10,721	096	3,918	—	—	—	
			67	Bakers and biscuit makers	2[illegible]	34	19	211	—	—		
			67	Grain parchers, etc.	900	903	4	85	—	—	—	
			68	Butchers	1,01		905	911	—	—	—	
			69	Fish curers	27	..	9	18	—	—	—	
			70	Butter cheese and ghee makers	118	118		—	—	—	—	
			71	Makers of sugar molasses and gur	515	515	—	—	—	—	—	
			72	Sweetmeat makers preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	3	4	3	—	—	—	
			73	Brewers and distillers	1	11	—	18	—	—	—	
			74	Toddy drawers	91,653	91 653	—	—	—	—		
			75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	76	15	30	21	—	—		
		13		**Industries of the dress and the toilet.**	19,127	15 292	1 128	2 639	—	43	—	
			76	Hat caps and turban maker	12		1	—	—	11	—	
			77	Tailors milliners dress makers, drapers and clothes lenders on hire	1 106	1,271	662	1 426	—	87	—	
			78	Shoe boot and sandal makers	970	900	—	30	—	—	—	
				Other and dress pertaining to dress glove sock gaiters, boots, boot laces umbrellas, canes etc	30	11	—	19	—	—	—	
			80	Washing cleaning dyeing	2 026	2,3	111	630	—	—	—	
			81	Barber hair dressers [illegible] on hire	3 [illegible]	4,804	322	414	—	1	—	
			3	Other and dress connected with the toilet (toilet powders, hair powders bath brushes etc.)	193	61	—	82	—	—	—	
		14		**Furniture Industries.**	179	22	7	150	—	—	—	
			83	Cabinet maker carriage builders etc.	178	22	7	139	—	—		
			84	Upholsterers bedstead makers etc	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	
		15		**Building Industries.**	17 787	11 932	81	5 723	—	1	—	
			85	Plasterers, wood workers	909	611	—	296	—	1	—	
			86	Kilns stone lime and sand makers	21	21	10	—	—	—	—	
			87	Brick makers and burners	7,916	6 993	—	2,919	—	—	—	
			88	Tile [illegible] and makers	9 800	8 697	41	1 054	—	—	—	
			89	Basket makers other than those made of bamboo or similar cane or reed, palm decorators of houses house painters, etc.	2,113	1 93	—	1,116	—	—	—	
		16		**Construction of means of transport.**	341	337	3	99	—		—	
			90	Boat [illegible] and repairers [illegible] and repairers of [illegible] or [illegible]	131	63	3	67	—	—	—	

TABLE XX.—(*cont*)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion: Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—(*cont*)	III Industry—(*cont*)	16		**Construction of means of transport—(*cont*)**							
			91	Carriage, cart palkee etc makers and wheel wrights	20	18		2			
			92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	187	157		30			
		17		**Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light electricity motive power), etc**	18		13	5			
			93	Gas workers and electric light and power	18	—	13	5			
		18		**Other miscellaneous and undefined industries**	13,658	11,432	5	2,180		41	
			94	Printers lithographers engravers etc	407	102	4	301			
			95	Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers etc	322	71		210		41	
			96	Makers of musical instruments	15	14		1			
			97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9					
			98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers imitation jewellery makers gilders	9,052	8,117		935			
			99	Makers of bangles or beads or neck laces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries lingams and sacred threads	69	42		27			
			100	Toys, kite cage, fishing tackle, etc makers taxidermists etc							
			101	Others including managers persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service huntsmen etc	58 11	81 5	—	27 6			
			102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc	14	8	1	10			
			103	Sweepers scavengers &c	3,701	3,038		663			
				Total Sub Class III	210,264	159,784	6,457	43,914		97	12
	IV Transport	19		**Transport by air**							
		20		**Transport by water**	6,901	2,559	1 425	2,901		16	
			105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1			1			
			106	Labourers in harbours and docks	10		2	8			
			107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	59	35	118			
			108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	7	13	5			
			109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours docks, streams, rivers and canals	243	100	78	70			
			110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6,410	2 393	1,302	2,699		16	

TABLE XX.—(*cont.*)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion: Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II Pub. Rates and Supply of Material Substances—(*cont.*)	IV Transport—(*cont.*)	22		**Transport by road**	19 871	4,907	2,341	3,723	...	...	
			111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	211	26	65	...	...	...
			112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,381	810	83	200	...	...	...
			113	Owners, managers [illegible] employees (excluding personal servants) connected with motor-traffic driven [illegible] (including trams)	34	25	...	6	...	...	...
			114	Drivers connected with other vehicles	9 494	3,102	1,268	3,027	...	...	
			115	Palki [illegible] bearers and others	43	27	...	16	...	...	...
			116	Pack [illegible] animal grooms, ass and bullock owners and drivers	1,053	185	196	149	...	...	...
			117	Porters and messengers	634	497	52	75	...	...	...
		23		**Transport by Rail**	21,29	1,893	746	358	...	...	...
			118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,160	899	413	304	...	...	...
			119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	720	371	303	145	...	...	...
		24		**Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services**	1,862	877	21	179	...	...	...
			120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	495	392	23	81	...	...	...
			(a)	Aerial service	573	485	...	88	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class IV	21,129	9 428	4,533	2 144	...	16	...
	V Trade	31		**Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance**	4,931	3,882	83	957	...	21	...
			121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4,931	3,882	89	957	...	21	...
		32		**Brokerage, commission and export**	481	137	20	233	9	...	...
			122	Brokers, commission agents, commission merchants, warehouse owners and employees	481	137	10	215	9	...	...
		33		**Trade in textiles**	5,853	1,927	810	3,367	1	13	...
			123	Trade in cotton, wool, cotton or hair and other textiles	5,853	1 927	10	3 907	1	13	...
		37		**Trade in skins, leather and furs**	473	3	31	434	...	22	...
			124	Trade in skins, hides, furs, feathers, horn and other articles made from these	473	2	31	434	...	22	...
		38		**Trade in wood**	1,347	330	272	316	...	9	...
			125	Trade in wood, cork, bark or other articles and the articles made from these	1 347	330	272	316	...	9	...

TABLE XX.—(*cont*)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion: Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B Preparation and supply of material substances—(cont.)	V Trade—(cont.)	29		**Trade in metals**	278	64	8	201	5		
			126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, &c	278	64	8	201	5		
		30		**Trade in pottery bricks and tiles**	389	111	31	228		19	
			127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	389	111	91	228		19	
		31		**Trade in chemical products**	851	252	188	402		9	
			128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc)	851	252	188	402		9	
		32		**Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc**	10,336	7,982	650	1,681		23	
			129	Vendors of wine liquors aerated waters and ice	6 584	5,776		741		17	
			130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc, and their employees	3,802	2,206	650	910		6	
		33		**Other trade in food stuffs**	59 865	23,917	14,616	21,070	19	243	
			131	Fish dealers	12 394	3,838	4,783	8,715		28	
			132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil salt and other condiments	13 898	5,882	4 569	3,447			
			133	Sellers of milk butter, ghee poultry eggs etc	2 302	1,873	73	312		44	
			134	Sellers of sweet meats sugar, gur and molasses	2,595	1,151	732	712			
			135	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruits and areanut sellers	13 258	3,558	2,660	6,874		171	
			136	Grain and pulse dealers	13 251	7 011	1,029	5,162	19		
			137	Tobacco, opium ganja, etc, sellers	1 408	357	441	610			
			138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	329	62	181	86			
			139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	430	160	148	122			
		34		**Trade in clothing and toilet articles**	157	42	12	103			
			140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc).	157	42	12	103			
		35		**Trade in furniture**	1,111	204	183	724			
			141	Trade in furniture, carpets curtains and bedding	631	27	91	513			
			142	Hardware, cooking utensils porcelain, crockery, glassware bottles, articles for gardening, etc	480	177	92	211			
		36		**Trade in building materials**	1,753	771	277	705			
			143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, and woody materials	1 753	771	277	705			
		37		**Trade in means of transport**	766	496	83	187			
			144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	28	15		13			
			145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc	689	450	83	156			
			146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels horses, cattles, asses, mules, etc	49	31		18			

TABLE XX.—(*cont.*)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS

DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion: Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—(*cont.*)	V Trade—(*cont.*)	33		**Trade in fuel**	2,128	815	100	1,313	...	2	...
			117	Dealers in firewood charcoal coal, sawdust etc	150	655	150	1,313	...	2	...
		39		**Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.**	1 941	1 059	251	671	...	...	...
			143	Dealers in precious stones jewellery (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments etc	1 027	504	810	253	...	...	...
			149	Dealers in sporting barrels, lead pencilers, fire arms, small arms etc, bow, kites, and fishing tackle flower etc	403	312	83	68	...	...	...
			150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in musical instruments and curiosities	491	243	18	350	...		...
		45		**Trade of other sorts.**	13,547	1 779	293	11 041	19	323	...
			151	Dealers in [illegible]	71	43	7	16	...	...	...
			152	(General stores, hawkers and shop keepers, [illegible])	12,0 3	1 119	193	10,132	19	325	...
			153	[illegible]	8 1	158	111	613		...	...
			154	(Other trade, rag and bone dealers of [illegible] oil and matches)	377	1 4	43	191	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class V	16 149	43 610	100 13	43,373	23	329	...
				Total Class B	237,313	212 330	23,963	91,933	23	712	12
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	VI Public Force	41		**Army**	954	734	34	181	...		...
			155	Army (Imperial)	153	100	5	48	...	...	...
			156	Army (Indian States)	801	636	29	136	...	...	...
		42		**Navy**	...	...		...		...	...
		43		**Air Force**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		44		**Police.**	1 453	811	226	416	...	...	...
			1 9	Police	1 4 3	11	226	415	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class VI.	2,457	1 547	260	638	...	...	...
	VII Administration	45		**Public Administration**	11 037	9 213	367	1,513	...	4	...
			1	Ministers of the State (Inclusive)	107	63	11	31	...	...	...
			1 2	Ministers of Indian States — (1) Chief and their families	463	463	...	...	...	...	
				(2) Other members of chief families	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	
				(3) Ministers	6 1	8 0	24	103	...	...	...
				(4) Chief [illegible]	2 7	2 0 1	2	674	...	...	...
				(5) Minister [illegible]	2 3	2 1 0	303	811	...	4	...
				(6) Servants of the State Cochin	4	31	8	17	...	...	...

TABLE XX.—(*cont*)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS IN DIFFERENNT OCCUPATIONS

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

Class	Sub Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion: Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS—(*cont*)	VII Public Administration—(*cont*)	45		**Public Administration**—(*cont*)							
			163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—							
				(*a*) *Municipal service (clerical establishment)*	213	192	5	16			
				(*b*) *do other minials*	403	210	7	186			
			164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1 942	1 887	13	42			
				Total Sub Class VII	11 067	9 213	307	1 543		4	
	VIII Professions and Liberal Arts	46		**Religion**	9 252	7 611	304	1 336		1	
			165	Priests ministers etc	2,811	2 516	82	215		1	
			166	Religious mendicants inmates of monasteries etc	211	7		204			
			167	Catechists readers church and mission service	864	49		815			
			168	Temple burial or burning ground service pilgrim conductors cir cumcisers	5 338	5 039	222	72			
		47		**Law**	3 057	2 523	17	500		17	
			169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis law agents and mukhtiars	1 947	1 878	5	62		7	
			170	Lawyers clerks petition writers etc	1 110	650	12	438		10	
		48		**Medicine**	5 622	3 444	239	1 938		1	
			171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists oculists and veterinary surgeons	5 055	3 238	218	1 598		1	
			172	Midwives vaccinator compounders nurses masseurs etc	567	206	21	340			
		49		**Instruction**	20 067	13 646	858	5 539	3	21	
			173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	16 181	10 704	820	4 636	3	21	
			174	Clerks and servants connected with education	3 886	2 942	38	903			
		50		**Letters and arts and sciences**	6 346	5 055	114	1 799			
			175	Public scribes stenographers etc	34	31		3			
			176	Architects, surveyors engineers and their employees	815	303	20	492			
			177	Authors editors journalists artists photographers sculptors astronomers, meteorologists botanists astrologers etc	2 215	1 62	2	589			
			178	Music composers and masters players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers actors and dancers	2 793	2 178	14	30			
			179	Conjurors, acrobats fortune teller reciters exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	1 059	597	81	411			
				Total Sub-Class VIII	44 944	32 257	1 532	11 112	3	40	
				Total Class C	58 448	45 017	2 039	13 285	3	44	
D MISCELLANEOUS	IX Persons living principally on their income	51		**Persons living principally on their income**	1 802	1 157	120	514		11	
			180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	1 802	1 157	120	514		11	
				Total Sub-Class IX	1 802	1 157	120	514		11	

TABLE XX.—(*cont.*)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

Class	Sub-class	Order	Sub-order	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependants	Distribution by Religion: Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D. Miscellaneous (*cont.*)	V. Domestic Service	82		**Domestic Service**	7,679	3,900	425	3,257	...	8	
			181	Coolies, water carriers, doorkeepers, washermen and other indoor servants	7,237	3,904	413	3,012	...	8	...
			1	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys	302	94	12	196	...	...	...
			1	Private motor drivers and cleaners	131	92	...	49	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class X.	7,679	3,900	425	3,257		8	...
	XI. Indefinite and Miscellaneous occupations	83		**General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.**	49,413	29,572	8,395	11,243	40	114	33
			1	Manufacturers, bankers, men and contractors others unspecified	1,817	687	119	1,006	4	1	...
			1 3	Cashiers, account book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified office or labourers and slaves	7,930	3,926	120	4,467	13	16	...
			190	Machinists otherwise unspecified	31	11	...	18	...	...	...
			187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	30,632	16,846	8,071	17,779	23	97	33
				Total Sub-Class XI.	49,413	29,572	8,395	23,263	40	114	33
	XII. Unproductive	84		**Inmates of Jails, asylums and alms houses**	223	93	34	100		...	...
			198	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	223	93	30	100		...	...
				Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	1,403	779	200	418	8	...	...
			187	Beggars, vagrants, tribes, castes, etc.	1,403	779	200	418	8	...	
		85		**Other unclassified non-productive industries.**	9,580	4,027	1,189	4,187	...	163	...
			191	Other unclassified non productive industries	9,806	4,027	1,189	4,187	...	163	...
		86		**Total Sub-Class XII.**	11,256	4,899	1,425	4,705	8	163	...
				Total Class D	79,141	38,647	7,338	31,341	45	296	33
				Grand Total	979,930	416,132	63,717	282,583	781	1,167	388

TABLE XXI.

OCCUPATION BY CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

Part A.—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Part B.—Distribution of Workers in certain Groups of Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.

NOTE 1 —Orders numbers 3, 4, 5, 19, 42 and 43 are blank for the State Hence they have been omitted

2 —Part B has not been prepared

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION FOR SELECTED

COCHIN STATE

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	Population dealt with: Actual workers: Males	Actual workers: Females	Dependants: Both sexes	Number of actual workers here traditional occupation supersedes their: Principal means of livelihood: Males	Principal means of livelihood: Females	Subsidiary means of livelihood: Males	Subsidiary means of livelihood: Females	Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood but having subsidiary occupation: Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU										
Ambalavasi	Temple servant	2,148	1,015	4,916	1,006	145	131	612	418	80
Arayan	Fisherman and boatman	2 007	1 411	2 162	1,011	414	125	86	237	163
Brahmans, Malayali	Priests	1,629	98	4,639	493	9	98	—	144	4
do Tamil	do	8 828	841	14 673	831	—	436	—	224	—
do Andhra	do	2,271	346	5 133	113	5	155	13	63	5
do Jain	do	1,832	61	2 633	186	—	78	—	97	—
Chakkiyan	Oil-pressers	132	61	187	181	73	16	38	43	16
Chalayan	Weavers	431	277	1 022	407	229	49	61	19	7
Chaki	Labourers	2,181	1,279	5 422	938	518	149	198	71	16
Devangan	Weavers	83	63	229	61	13	2	13	4	4
Ekkilavan	Agriculturists and general labourers	4,314	2,300	6 833	68	19	—	—	87	15
Eravan	Toddy drawers	63 008	24 126	129,213	8 614	257	430	41	708	174
Kadaladi	Weavers	1 315	650	2,140	972	751	308	24	39	6
Kammalan	Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	16 622	3,515	23,382	8 492	1 441	10	—	90	23
Kambiran	Boatmen and agricultural labourers	2 063	2,123	5 004	1 251	1 510	18	8	19	8
Kanyan	Astrologers	903	302	1 432	302	14	190	—	900	7
Karuvadia	Agriculturist	1,816	622	3,267	900	457	68	87	184	27
Kattiya Malayali	Military domestics	314	41	677	—	—	—	—	—	—
do Paradesi	do	177	29	211	17	—	—	—	8	—
Kudumi Chetti	General labourers	3 583	1 518	8 584	2,726	1 425	48	80	187	219
Kusavan	Potters	1,193	1,010	1,222	1 041	881	33	18	50	9
Nayar	Military and agricultural	36 621	16 191	76 242	15,890	11,024	1,523	702	8,806	8,996
Ottamulian	Earth workers	881	763	334	741	415	—	—	7	—
Panan	Scarcers & snow rakes	785	682	1 342	198	97	27	13	69	9
Pandaram	Mendicants	1,076	749	1 733	7	—	95	9	7	—
Pandattan	Cloth-sellers	402	63	792	403	—	—	—	15	—
Pu an	Agricultural labourers & herdsmen	2 983	1,319	2 324	2,201	1 736	—	—	—	—
Pul	Agricultural labourers	53 963	15,357	30 463	20 229	11,842	—	—	4	—
Valan	Boatmen & fishermen	2 629	2 615	4 668	674	14	452	87	65	8
Vannan	Washermen	718	331	989	662	317	7	42	6	1
Vilan	Barbers & priests	2 637	1 729	2 622	912	317	825	1,059	971	131
Vishwakarmavan	Barbers	1,083	622	1,849	911	402	8	3	30	21
Vellalan	Agriculturists	1,562	886	2 416	970	418	127	80	67	35
Velichchan	Washermen	1 162	1 037	1 145	15	822	18	18	23	30
Vettuvan	Hunters	1 416	1,296	2 130	6	—	812	—	6	—
MUSALMAN										
Jonakan		13 822	7 776	22 431	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ravuttan		2 291	611	3 432	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHRISTIAN										
Anglo-Indian		631	302	1 229	—	—	—	—	—	—
European		33	7	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Christian		76 091	33 313	165 741	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAIN		33	15	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
JEW										
Black Jew		298	122	642	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Jew		57	15	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIKH										
Kalsian		61	31	133	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malsian		27	29	42	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXI.

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

1 (a) Ordinary cultivation		1 (b) Growers of special products and market gardening		1 (c) Forestry		1 (d) Raising of farmstock		1 (e) Raising of small animals		2 Fishing and hunting		6 Textiles		7 Hides skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom		8 Wood	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
122	523	92	81	3													
293	232	51	32			3		23		201		48	447			20	2
731	38											13					
1 456	72	142	12	57		4						74	11				
661	36	13	8	8								25		11		7	
743		131	18					4									
10	7	2	1							14	7						
13	2	8	6							20	9	445	562			7	
19	143	121	56	12		22	37	15									
4	41															80	
1,935	1,666	115	26	812	77	235	58	5		12		84					
31,505	18 037	1 110	228	314	26	216	67	17		449	4	8,191	4 259	21		2 623	1,614
16	2					125	12			57	39		21			78	21
45	1 487		59	45	2	24		10		51	11	18	129	300			
		136	77	28		12				315	28	48	232	4		136	344
												7	10			21	20
61	71	11	18	1		82	9	2		31	8	57	33			934	142
				17													
39	13	7															
13			5							205		57					
		105		48		12		2	2	8	5					42	24
21	37																
				101		127	8					677	822	51		902	75
	65	12	3	3		5	1			4							
																224	278
51	16	13	5			9				82						122	147
81	33	12	2														
15	12	3	3														
										7	6			42		200	
		35	5	6	3	48	11	2	3	316	18	9	907	6	7	256	112
915	1 514	32	247							5							
15	22	7										14				147	13
54	93	27		8						13							
34	20					7				25		9					
				2		39						48	31			16	13
88	110		42			61						107	88			39	14
328	912	64	23	83													
										200	11	812	285	3		653	
1,289	4 145	1 226	92	115	17	21	8	1	4	22	8	115	17			71	
523	269	109	5			13	1										
												12	29	3		162	2
103	39	23	18	8													
2		21	1														
36,656	11 917	9 024	889	212	101	51	12	24		1 982	831	4 115	9 263	27	1	1859	795
-																	
								5									
17	65																
6																	
																1	9
36	17	8	1	15	23											2	1
19	7			10	11												

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION															
		9. Metals		10. Ceramics		11. Chemicals, manufacture, preparing or sale of and smokers		12. Food Industries		13. Industries of dress and the toilet		14. Furniture Industries		15. Building Industries	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	40	41	42	43
HINDU.															
Ambalavasi	Temple Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	58	—	—	—	—	5	—
Aryan	Fishermen and boatmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	5	17	—	—	5	35
Brahmin Malayali	Priests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do Tamil	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	213	7	—	—	—	10	—
do Kochuni	do	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	9	4	—	—	—	13	—
do others	do	5	—	1	—	—	—	34	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaliya	Oil pressers	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chaliyan	Weavers	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chetti	Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	23	—	—	—	—	111	48
Devangan	Weavers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	9	—	—	—
Elathuran	Agriculturists and general labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	25	—	—	—	—	93	13
Ezhava	Toddy drawers	810	43	277	21	206	300	3,157	3,000	814	311	—	—	3,929	33
Kaikoli	Weavers	—	—	5	13	—	—	7	—	62	27	—	—	—	—
Kammalan	Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, gold smiths, bell metal workers and leather workers	—	—	—	—	47	43	5	2	433	18	9	—	14	54
Karakkan	Boatmen and agricultural labourers	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	15	—	—	—	—	81	5
Kaniyan	Astrologers	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	23	10	14	—	—	—	—
Karumban	Agriculturists	—	—	—	—	23	13	65	21	9	7	—	—	17	9
Kidaraiya, Malayali	Military domestics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do Parsiyal	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Kudumi Chetti	General labourers	10	—	5	—	9	23	—	—	13	—	—	—	43	5
Kusavan	Potters	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	3	—	5	14
Nayar	Military and agriculture	74	6	145	5	182	3	1,429	1,131	237	238	—	—	1,064	9
Ottanchikkan	Earth-workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	23
Panan	Sorcerers & exorcists	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	23	—	—	—	209	9
Pandaram	Vagabonds	—	—	—	1	—	7	23	10	—	—	—	—	68	2
Pandittan	Goldsmiths	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraiyan	Agricultural labourers & basket makers	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	—	—	27	4
Pulayan	Agricultural labourers	—	—	223	4	—	4	14	5	14	107	—	—	142	5
Valan	Boatmen & fishermen	—	—	45	—	3	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	13
Vannan	Washermen	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Velan	Barbers & priests	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	483	840	—	—	9	81
Vishkattalavan	Barbers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Vellalan	Agriculturists	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	4	18	—	—	54	56
Vettuvalan	Washerman	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	13	—	—	—	—	61	—
Vettuvan	Hunters	—	—	5	—	—	—	41	51	—	7	—	—	9	2
MUHAMMAN															
Jonakan		—	—	4	1	10	—	433	190	291	5	—	—	90	—
Riyotan		—	—	—	—	9	1	901	13	93	—	—	—	2	—
CHRISTIAN															
Anglo-Indian		64	—	5	—	—	—	13	7	81	84	13	—	2	—
European		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Christian		870	9	123	65	720	301	671	2,964	605	1,152	78	—	1,092	212
JAIN		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JEW															
Black Jew		17	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—
White Jew		—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANIMIST															
Kadan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalayan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXI.—(*cont*)

TRIBE OR RACE,

CASTES TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

16 Construction of means of transport		17 Production & transmission of physical forces (heat etc)		18 Other miscellaneous undefined industries		20 Transport by water		21 Transport by road		22 Transport by rail		28 Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	58	54	55	56	57
					15							2	
				4	23	143		19	21				
				83		2		11		38		42	
5				17	13	18		7	4			6	
				22								3	
				8	6								
				88	27	17		26	12			18	
								37	8	24		6	
60				1,104	713	2		886	5	174		61	
108				15	73			59	4	19			
8						212		65					
				14	9								
				121	49			15	2	1			
								7					
4				25	46								
				862	201			416		209		124	
				16	5								
				12	7								
				56	7			35					
				46	41								
				12	7			41		16			
						32	8	103					
				1				4					
								15					
				27									
				141	99			5					
						717		1,015	56	127			
2		9		1		15				98		8	
				8	1	2		12		1		1	
2				2									
10		2		1,616	252	1,772	10	1,107	52	241		120	
				16	7	4	3						
				1		5	1						

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR SECT	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION													
		24. Banks, establishment of credit exchange and insurance		25. Brokers, commission and export		26. Trade in textiles		27. Trade in skins, leather and furs		28. Trade in wood and metals		29. Trade in metals		30. Trade in books and files	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
HINDU															
Ambalavasi	Temple servants	59	21	4		1	—		—	1	—		—	—	—
Arivan	Tile makers and boatmen	—	—			1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brahmins Malayali	Priests	90	17	7		13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
do Tamil	do	461	303	21	—	326	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—
do Karkatti	do	29	11	82		82	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
do Others	do	4	17	—		43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chakkiyan	Oil-pressers	—	—			3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalayan	Weavers	9	3	—		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chetti	Labourers	24	13	—		332	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	21	3
Devarajan	Weavers	—				7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ezhuthassan	Agricultural and general labourers	1	14	1	—	43	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3
Ilavan	Toddy drawers	19	21	3		79	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Kalkalan	Weavers	—	—			8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kammalan	Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	7	3		—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	2	—
Kanakkan	Brahmins and agricultural labourers	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanyan	Astrologers	3	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kavundan	Agriculturists	13	10	—	—	9	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Kidappan Malayali	Military and domestic	12	11				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do Paradesi	do	15	8	3	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kudumbi Chetti	General labourers	—	—	11	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kumban	Potters	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	43
Nayar	Military and agricultural	78	113	82	—	48	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odattilakkan	Earth workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pana	Servants and minstrels	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pandaram	Monk-beggars	—	3	3	—		—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pandittattan	Orthodoxy	—	7			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathayan	Agricultural labourers and basket makers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pathayan	Agricultural labourers		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valan	Washers and fishermen	13	6	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varriyar	Village officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vila	Astrologers and priests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vilakkithalavan	Barbers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vellalan	Agriculturists	23	14	—	—	23	—	—	—	13	—	8	—	—	—
Velichappadu	Oracles	—	13	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vettuvan	Hunters	—	8		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
MUSALMAN															
Jonakan		7		3	—	103	—	3	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
Ravuttan		43	14	3	—	125	—	7	—	54	—	3	—	—	—
CHRISTIAN.															
Anglo-Indian		—	—	2	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
European		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	93
Indian Christian		336	93	21	—	1163	11	1	—	271	3	64	—	—	—
JAIN		—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—
JEW															
White Jew		4	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Black Jew		3	3	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
ANIMIST															
Kani		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXI.—(*cont.*)

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

31 Trade in chemical products		32 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc		33 Other trade in food stuffs		34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles		35 Trade in furniture		36 Trade in building materials		37 Trade in means of transport		38 Trade in fuel		39 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters etc		40 Trade of other sorts	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
		8		42	16			5		3								21	
		5	2	67	58										7			10	15
				42	15													14	
5		607	146	323	52			15		7		19		15		51		442	
2		28	12	231	46	4						8			2	34	14	346	5
		81	4	48				14								11		78	
				10	8													7	5
		5		5	4	3		12										13	25
9		21	16	89	92			30		52	20					5	10	28	4
						2		17											
		2		20	17							21		68	14			13	
87		537	627	26	499	2		13	3	9	51	85		31	13	164		36	11
				9	42														
9			15	14	13			11	10	19	17	1			5		5		
				2	1					51				15					
			1	2	1													3	
2		3	4	5	17					4	9							27	
		19		8														8	
		9		22	6													9	4
		24	18	24						38	1				2			14	9
					3				11										41
68		807	89	43	405	2		89		5	18	12				212		26	2
				1						81								8	21
				4	2													24	19
		8	1	448	528					5		7				14	2	21	24
					15						8				10				
					17					8	5							12	35
					20						17			32	7			2	
5		7	2	100	153					29						8		4	1
				3	412														12
9		26	5	2	158											8		7	
					15														
21		281	142	7505	813			15		84		32	3	3	54	2		14	
8		12	10	134	52	4		3		12		14				13		112	7
3		2		21								1				1		23	5
7																			
101		650	273	7801	1226	57		120	23	185	12	51	2	615	27	72		720	203
				5	7													8	2
1		8	6	86	52										1			53	35
2				3	2													24	3

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE

Caste, tribe or race	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION											
		11. Army		11. Police		Public administration		16. Religion		17. Law		18. Medicine	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		93	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
HINDU													
Ambalavasi	Temple servants	—	—	4	—	91	—		—	46	—	53	—
Arayan	Fishermen and boatmen					7	—	13	1	—		5	4
Brahman Malayali	Priests	—	—	—		75		90	2	80	—	9	—
do Tamil	do	8		25		642	—	34	—	804		75	11
do Kanarese	do	—			—	23	—	82	22	21	—	26	
do Others	do	13		7		14	—	86	—	12	—	17	—
Chakkiliyan	Oil pressers	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Chali	Weavers			7	—			52		—	—	—	
Ilayat	Labourers	16		21		83	—	61		37	—	26	5
Devarajan	Weavers				—	—	—	1		—		—	
Illattumma	Agricultural and general labourers	—		7		13	9	11	—	13	—	5	14
Iruvan	Toddy drawers	103		68	—	217	13	74	4	90	—	452	19
Kadakka	Weavers	—			—			23	—	—	—	—	—
Kammalan	Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, gold smiths, brass-ware workers and leather workers	—		—	—	10		37	2	3	—	5	11
Kanathi	Boatmen and agricultural labourers					2	—		—	—	—	1	—
Kanhyan	Astrologers			—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	83	9
Kanniyali	Agriculturists		—			9	—		—	—	—	2	—
Kaikolan Malayali	Military and dancing	—	—			162	2	5	5	—	—	22	
do Paradesi	do	—		—	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	4	—
Kudumbi Chetti	General labourers	—			—	8	—	—	—	—	—		
Kusavan	Potters			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vannan	Military and agricultural		—		—	1115	231	58	—	384	—	335	6
Ottumbhakta	Earth workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Panan	Soothsayers and exorcists	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	17	12
Pulayan	Manikkatti	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	1	4
Pandittatta	Gold-smiths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Paravan	Agricultural labourers and basket makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pulayan	Agricultural labourers	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
Valan	Boatmen and fishermen	—	—	5	—	7		3	—	—	—	4	1
Vannan	Washermen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Velan	Barbers and priests	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	823	44
Vilakkithalavan	Barbers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Vellalan	Agriculturists	—	—	14	—	23	2	5	—	4	—	20	—
Vettikkolan	Washermen	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vettuvan	Hunters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
MUSALMAN													
Jonakan		13	—	37	—	31		136	37	7	—	41	2
Mappilla		—		5	—	1		62	21	1	—	—	—
CHRISTIAN													
Latin Indian		—	—	3	—	23	—	7	5	—	—	6	13
Eurasian		—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Indian Christian		—	—	51	—	427	—	930	175	143	—	317	122
JAIN		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JEW													
Jew		—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	1
White Jew		—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—
ANIMIST													
Kalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXI.—(*cont*)

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDER)

49 Instruction		50 Letters and arts and sciences		51 Persons living principally on their income		52 Domestic service		53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation		54 Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses		55 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		56 Other unclassified non-productive industries	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
74	43	182		65	2	9	18	220	40						33
9	2					2	13	28	24	7		8	5		49
101		8		46		21	17	18						16	
569	5	112		67		30	17		8	3		14			
54	4	43	10	7		13	81	134	6	2		9	7	101	
12		9		22		85		69						121	
										1				8	4
12	12														22
31	3			8			9	9	112	17		3	89	1	12
16	11							444	221	2	2			112	95
1538	81	131	14	21		496	182	7975	71	37		37	41	1011	54
74	25							102		4	2	36	31	1	40
4							37	119	42	12				32	11
85	26	30	28			7	40	38	11			15	7	4	21
13				2			9	27	18	7				13	6
24	9														
	1					20	3	16						6	
						105	34			4		21	13	15	
								7	59			21	95	4	23
3011	346	505	78	217	18	1120	127	1348	136	16	2	2	10	255	43
..					..							17	22	9	88
									13	9		12	38		
5						8	1	19				38			
..	..			3		2				4			6	5	
								26	47						
18						48	86	1044	42	9	3	19	29	436	15
23	7							637	14	2		18	34	114	6
							16	26	31						
19	6	84	25	..		2	5	14					8	28	1
												1		14	
18		36		21		2	2	99	8	2				5	14
										1				19	
4	2					18	14	459					4	10	
62		10		11	...	87	82	74	1915	33	3	102	21	145	
7		2		10		31	12	802	456				82	12	
11	55	20		17				3	9	1		...		3	38
1					1				..						
771	312	161		38	6	111	763	1995	2005	159	4	160	201	1489	356
1								17	8			2	1		..
				4			8	2	7						1
2	1														7
								1	8						
									1	1					

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part I.—Provincial Summary.

Part II.—Distribution by Districts.

Part III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

Part IV—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

Part V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working

Part VI—Details of power employed—

(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc

(2) For Establishments using Electric power generated on the premises

(3) For Electric power supplied from outside

Part VII.—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

NOTE—1 Part VI (2) and (3) have not been prepared as there are no industrial establishments using electric power

2 Subsidiary statments showing details of women employed as Managers etc have been appended to Part I and II

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I.

Provincial Summary

Description of establishments	Classification of establishments according to number of persons employed (including managers)	Total number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed															
					Directing, Supervising and Clerical Staff						Skilled artisans				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14	
			Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS (INCLUDING NOT USING MECHANICAL POWER)	TOTAL	109	6,711	1,611	39	78	178	182	14	252	5	3	1,834	91	4,070	1,177	461	252
(A) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS USED	TOTAL	44	4,112	634	17	27	24	22	11	180			903	1	2,850	811	125	23
1. Flour [illegible] mill	20—49	1	26	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—		—		20	—	—	—
2. Rice mill	20—50	8	100	49	—	6	—	11	—	9	—		4		71	40		
3. Iron and [illegible] manufacture of packing cases	TOTAL	4	177	—	3	1	3	3	2	12		—	83		78			
	20—49	2	121	—	2	1	2	2	2	9	—	—	55	—	47	—	—	
	50—100	1	83	—	1	—	1	—	—	3			28	—	30			
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	TOTAL	7	843	221	7	—	9	11	—	11	—		43	—	631	297	101	77
	20—49	2	43	11	2	—	2	2	—	2		—	7		32	7	1	4
	50—100	2	59	65	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	6		73	50	—	1
	100—200	1	84	85	1	—	2	—	—	2			—		47	39	18	9
	200—400	1	179	194	1	—	1	5	—	1		—	4	—	114	90	55	30
	400 & over	1	458	119	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	26		303	93	61	37
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	TOTAL	3	174	—	—	3	—	1	—	7	—	—	112		44	—		
	50—99	2	81	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	30		18	—	—	—
	100—200	1	130	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—		80	—	26	—	—	—

TABLE XXII—(*cont*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART 1—Provincial Summary.—(*cont*)

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed													
					Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14	
			Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6 Oil extracting mill	TOTAL	11	1,466	22	1	10	3	31	4	60			371		977	22	9	
	20—50	1	84			1	1	1		1					80			
	50—100	6	427	21		6	1	10		24			112		271	21	3	
	100—200	3	316	1		3		19		15			42		261	1	6	
	400 & over	1	689		1		1	1	4	20			217		145			
7 Coir mats factory	20—50	1	38	3		1		1	1	3					32	3		
8 Fish factory	20—50	1	43	3	1		1	1	2	2			10		25	3	1	
9 Printing and binding	TOTAL	2	120		1	1		10		8			79		21			
	20—50	1	32		1			1		2			23		5			
	50—100	1	88			1		9		6			56		16			
10 Tiles and brick works	TOTAL	3	215	61		3		6		9			4		166	50	27	11
	20—50	1	33	7		1		2		2			2		18	2	8	5
	100—200	2	182	54		2		4		7			2		148	48	19	6
11 Tin making	100—200	3	324	2	3		4		1	24			133		163	2	6	
12 Saw mill	100—200	2	294		1	1	2	5		9			93		183			
13 Cotton weaving	400 & over	1	312	170		1	2	1		*12			59	1	227	168	11	
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED	TOTAL	65	2,559	977	22	45	151	70	3	113	8	3	586	92	1,430	633	216	164

TABLE XXII.—(*cont.*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART I.—Provincial Summary.—(*cont.*)

Description of Field of Inquiry	Classification of establishments according to number of persons employed (including managers)	Total number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed													
					Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14	
			Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1 Rubber and coffee plantation	TOTAL	19	1,650	301	18	6	144	17	...	22	4	3	196	31	673	344	175	124
	10—20	4	64	11	3	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	17	1	93	7	3	3
	20—50	3	56	21	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	17	2	4
	50—100	3	209	152	2	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	48	26	158	21	10	14
	100—200	2	449	197	4	1	2	2	...	6	...	...	96	1	300	136	42	50
	200—500	2	374	234	4	...	* 154	1	...	10	4	2	30	3	118	119	58	40
2. Coir manufactory ...	TOTAL	11	196	72	2	2	3	3	2	13	...	...	83	42	53	30	21	19
	10—20	3	132	...	...	2	...	2	...	12	...	...	68	...	25	...	12	...
	20—50	3	53	28	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	20	15	6	10
	50—100	1	87	40	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	15	35	14	2	...	...
3. Printing and binding ...	TOTAL	2	108	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	83	...	20	...	...	...
	10—20	2	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	15		...	...
	20—50	2	73	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	72	...	12		...	...
4. Tiles and brick works.	TOTAL	17	723	182	...	17	...	14	...	22	...	...	182	15	493	84	40	2
	50—100	7	227	48	...	7	...	2	...	11	...	...	78	15	119	30	12	2
	100—200	12	521	57	...	10	...	2	...	11	...	...	69		374	54	31	2
5. Ginger bleaching factory	10—20	2	27	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
6. Tannery ...	10—20	1	17	2	...	1		...	...	2	...		14	2	...	...	...	...
7. Carpentry ...	TOTAL	4	218	...	2	2	...	2	...	18	4	...	43	...	119	...	27	...
	20—50	2	87	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	26	...	40	...	10	...
	100—200	1	131	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	17		79	...	17	...

TABLE XXII.—(*cont*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART I—Provincial Summary—(*cont*)

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed													
					Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14	
			Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8 Motor car repairing	20—50	1	30		1		2	2		1			23		1			
9 Paddy husking	20—50	1	28		1		1		1	12			8		5			
10 Arrack distillery	20—50	1	42	2		1		4		3			6		28	2		
11. Lace embroidery	TOTAL	2	2	206	1	1	2	11		1			..	4		163		25
	20—50	1	1	43	1			* 4						4		26		9
	100—200	1	1	163		* 1	* 2	* 7		1						137		16
12 Cottonweaving and metal works	50—100	1	88	2		1		* 11		2			76					

NOTE —Those that are marked * contain both males and females, whose details are given in the subsidiary statement The rest are all males

TABLE XXII—(*contd.*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART I—Provincial Summary

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF

[illegible]	[illegible]	Number of establishments	Total of managers, men and other, women and clerical staff		Directors, Supervisors and Clerical Staff																	
					Managers						Supervising and Technical Staff						Clerical Staff					
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
[illegible]																						
1 [illegible]	400 & [illegible]	1	15	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—			—	12	11	1
(b) [illegible]																						
1 [illegible]	200—400	3	30	69	4	4		—	—	—	134	63	60	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	
2 [illegible]	20—50	1	1	4	1	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—		—	—		—
	100—200	1	1	10	—	—	—	1		1	2	—	2	7	—	7		—	—	1	1	—
3 [illegible]	50—100	1	12	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		11	9	2	—		—	9	9	
Total (B)		6	61	83	5	5	—	2	1	1	136	65	71	23	10	13	—		—	10	10	
Total (A & B)		6	109	86	5	5	—	3	2	1	133	67	71	24	11	10	—	—	—	25	24	1

TABLE XXII—(*co t*)

COCHIN STATE — INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS — IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART II—Distribution by Taluks

Description of Establishments	Taluk	Number of Establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed														Remarks
					Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers				
					Managers		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		under 14		
			Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	TOTAL	109	6,711	1,611	39	72	175	152	14	282	8	3	1,584	93	4,070	1,177	401	252	30
	Cochin Kanayannur Total	45	3,002	102	14	31	17	56	14	168	4		961	42	1,683	50	54	10	12
1 Flour and rice mill	"	1	36			1		1	1	3					30				1
2 Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	"	3	121		2	1	2	3	2	9			58		47				
3 Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co)	"	3	174			3		1		7			119		44				
4 Oil extracting mills	"	11	1 466	12	1	10	3	91	4	60			371		977	22	9		8
5 Coir matting factory	"	12	236	75	2	10	2	6	3	18			83	12	91	23	21	10	
6 Fish factory	"	1	13	3	1		1	1	2	2			10		25	3	1		1
7 Printing and binding	"	3	131		1	2		10		8			80		33				
8. Tin making	"	3	334	2	3		4		1	21			133		163	2	6		
9 Saw mill	"	1	184		1		2			4			37		140				
10 Ginger bleaching factory	"	2	27			2		1		2					22				2
11 Carpentry	"	3	186		1	2				18	1		30		105		17		
12 Motor car repairing	"	1	30		1		2	2		1			23		1				
13 Paddy husking	"	1	28		1		1		1	12			8		5				
	Mukundapuram Total	18	1,415	495	11	7	13	21		36			110		1,049	384	168	111	9
1 Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	"	1	53		1		1			3			25		23				

TABLE XXII —(*cont.*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART II.—Distribution by Talukas—(*cont.*)

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

Description of Industry	Taluk	Number of Industrial Establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed: Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff: Managers: European and Anglo-Indians	Managers: Indians	Supervising and Technical Staff: European and Anglo-Indians	Supervising and Technical Staff: Indians	Clerical Staff: European and Anglo-Indians	Clerical Staff: Indians	Skilled workmen: European and Anglo-Indians		Skilled workmen: Indians		Unskilled labourers: Aged 14 and over		Unskilled labourers: under 14		Remarks
			Males	Females							Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2. Rice husking and decorticating establishments	Kodungallur	11	1,099	443	10	3	18	15	...	17		...	57		521	330	148	103	9
3. Tiles and brick kilns		6	263	83	...	6	...	6		16	...	...	95	...	102	43	16	6	
	Trichur Taluk Total	30	1,346	619	6	27	4	64	...	83	4	3	426	28	583	379	117	99	2
1. Rice husking and decorticating establishments		4	83	44		4		10	...	7	...		2		62	44	...		
2. Rice husking and decorticating establishments		2	147	170	2	1	...	6	...	11	4	3	17		198	86	56	49	1
3. Printing and dyeing		4	63	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...		61		10	...	...	...	1
4. Tiles and brick works		17	578	84	...	12	...	8	...	53	...		180	18	268	58	40	6	...
5. Fire mill		1	110	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	86	...	48		...		
6. Cotton weaving		1	812	170	...	2	1	1	...	13	...	...	80	1	337	109	11		
7. Tannery		1	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...		14	2					...
8. Carpentry		1	33	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4		14		10	...	
9. Arrack distillery		1	11	8	...	1	...	4	...	6	...		6	...	33	3	...		
10. Lace and embroidery		9	2	506	1	1	8	11	...	1	...	...		4		163	...	28	
11. Cotton weaving and dyeing works		1	95	2	...	3	...	11	...	2	...		76	...	...				...
1. Tiles and brick kilns	Talapilly Taluk	1	24	8	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	10	8	...	...	
	Chittur Taluk Total	13	69	337	8	8	141	8	...	8		...	88	31	437	287	62	31	7
1. Rice mill		1	13	8	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	2		9	6	...	...	
2. Rice husking and coffee plant mill		13	867	321	8	4	141	6	...	8	...		77	31	544	166	50	49	7
3. Tiles and brick works		1	108	18	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	7		84	18	12	8	

NOTE.—The number of seasonal establishments in each group working for few months in the year have been shown in the column "Remarks"

TABLE XXII

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART II—Distribution by Taluks

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF

Description of Establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical Staff	Taluk	Total number of establishments	Total of Management and Supervising and Clerical Staff		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff																	
					Managers						Supervising and Technical Staff						Clerical Staff					
					Europeans and Anglo Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo Indians			Indians		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Trichur Taluk Total	4	29	17	1	1		3	2	1	4	2	2	23	10	13				15	14	1
(A) 1 Cotton weaving	'	1	15	1				1	1		2	2		1	1					12	11	1
2 Lace embroidery	'	2	2	14	1	1		1		1	2		2	11		11				1	1	
3 Cotton weaving and metal works	"	1	12	2				1	1					11	9	2				2	2	
(B) 1 Rubber and coffee plantation	Chittur Taluk	2	80	69	4	4					134	65	69	1	1					10	10	
Total (A & B)		6	109	86	5	5		3	2	1	138	67	71	24	11	13				23	24	1

TABLE XXII.—(*cont.*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number	NUMBER OWNED BY									NUMBER MANAGED BY				
		Government or local authority	Registered Companies with Directors who are			Private persons who are					Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Moslems	Christians	Others
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Both	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Moslems	Christians	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Flour grinding	1		—	—	—	—	1	—		—		1	—		—
2. Rice mill	5		—	1	—		1	—	3		—	1	—	4	
3. Tea roasting and packing															
4. Rice and flour	4	1	1	—	—	2	—				2	1	—	—	
5. Saw mills for sawing	26	1	10		2	9	2	2		—	21	2	2	1	
6. Steam dyeing (Nagarathna Co.)	3	—	—	1	—	—		2					2	—	1
7. Oil mill and grinding	11	—	1	1		1	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	—
8. Cigarette factory	13		—	1	—	—	4	2	5	—	1	4	2	1	
9. Fish factory	1	—	1	—	—			—	—	—	1			—	
10. Printing and binding	7	1	—	2		1	2		1	—	1	4	—	2	—
11. Tiles and brick work	20	—	—		1		4	—	15	—	—	4	—	16	
12. Tile making	2	—	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	2	—	—		
13. Flour mill	2	—	1		—	—	1	—		—	1	1	—		—
14. Cotton weaving	1	—	—	1		—	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—
15. Coir manufacturing	2	—	—		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
16. Tannery	1	—	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	—		1	—	—
17. Carpentry	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
18. Motor car repairing	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
19. Pottery making	1	—	1		—	—			—	—	1	—			
20. Arrack distillery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
21. Lace embroidery	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
22. Cotton weaving and metal work	1	1	—		—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1
Total	149	2	12	12	3	12	29	9	26	1	23	27	12	29	2

Three of these are owned by Hindu and Christians jointly

TABLE XXII—(*cont.*)

COCHIN STATE — INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS — IMPERIAL SERIES

PART IV Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation

Description of Establishments and Occupations	Number of Workmen: Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 14 Males	Children under 14 Females	Caste or Race: Hindus	Muhammadans	Christians	Jews	Jains	Others	Born: In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces: Kanarese	Kathiawar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 RICE MILL	4				3		1				3								1
Engine driver	1						1												1
Foreman	1				1						1								
Cooly	2				2						2								
2 IRON CASTING AND MANUFACTURE OF PACKING CASES	83				25	2	56				64	17	2						
Engine driver	1						1				1								
Fitter	9				2	2	5				3	1							
Foreman	2						2				1	1							
Coalman	10				4		6				10								
Cleaner	8				7		1				4	4							
Lighter	3				1		2				1	1	1						
Serang	1				1						1								
Carpenter	14				1		13				9	5							
Smith	5				3		2				1	1							
Moulder	22				1		21				18	4							
Sawer	4				3		1				1								
Turner	3				1		2				2		1						
Painter	1				1						1								
3. RUBBER AND COFFEE PLANTATION	151	31	4	3	136	15	38				57	60	63				5	4	
Manager ...	1				1						1								
Clerk	13				5		8				5	8							
Engine driver	3				3	1					1	1	1						
Carpenter	17				6	1	11				12	4	1						
Smith	6		1		7						6	1							
Sawer	4				2		2				3	1							
Apothecary	4						1				1	3							
Planter	8		3				11					2					5	4	
Contractor	4				4						4	...							

TABLE XXII.—(*cont*)

COCHIN STATE — INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. — IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation—(*cont.*)

Description of Trade or Industry	Number of Workmen: Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 14 Males	Children under 14 Females	Caste or Race: Hindus	Muhammadans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	Born: In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces: Kachhwar	Arjunwala	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Mason	36	—	—		29	7				—	13	13	3	—					
Watchman	3	81			1		2		—		2		1						
Coolie	83		—	3	80	6	—		—	—	7	27	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. STEAM AND MOTOR ROAD TRAIN TRACTION																			
Blacksmith	113	—	—		32	17	63				111	3	—	—		—			—
Carpenter	3	—		—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3			—	—			—	—
Coolie	3	—			2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		—	—	—
Fitter	2	—			4	1	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Engine driver	3		—		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		—	—	—
Fireman	15				3	1	11	—			15		—		—	—	—	—	—
Cleaner	11	—	—			3	6		—	—	11		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boiler	3				—		2	—	—	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenter	3	—			3	1	2		—	—	2	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Smith	3		—	—	3		3			—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitter	3		—	—	3					—	5	1			—	—	—	—	—
Cleaner	11	—	—	—	—	3		—		—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valve	3	—	—	—	4	1	6		—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulley	3	—	—	—	—	—	2			—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Worker	3	—	—	—	3	1	1		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coolie	3		—	—	1		2		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	34		—	—	8	4	22		—	—	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. OIL EXTRACTION MILL																			
Manager	271		—	—	132	16	227	—	—	2	274	32	19	1	4	6	2	3	—
Agent	4	—	—	—	3		1		—	—	1	1	—		1	1		—	—
Foreman	1	—	—	—	—		1		—	—	—	—	—		—	—		1	—
Clerk	1	—	—	—	1	—	—		—		1	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Engine driver	37	—		—	22	1	14	—	—		31	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fitter	7		—	—	1		6	—	—	—	6	1			—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	41	—		—	13	—	28		—	—	36	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	33		—	—	10	—	23	—	—	—	24	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

TABLE XXII.—(*cont*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

PART IV —Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation —(*cont*)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	Number of Workmen				Caste or Race						Born								
	Adult		Children under 14											In other Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In other Districts	Kutch	Kathiawar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cleaner	4				3		1				4								
Lighter	2				1		1				2								
Serang	1				1						1								
Carpenter	15				3		12				15								
Smith	4				4						4								
Oilman	4				3		1				2	2							
Time keeper	3						3				2	1							
Tailor	2						2				1	1							
Stocker	6				6						3	3							
Bundler	2				2						2								
Tinker	2				1		1				2								
Lascar	6						6				6								
Bellower	6				6						3								
Chemist	3				1		2				11	2							
Mason	13				1		12				2	3							
Watchman	5					1	4				4					2	3	1	1
Firewood man	4				2		2			2	1	7	2						1
Engineer	17				4	3	8				9	12	5						
Electrician	27				10	2	15				8	1							
Cooper	9				1		8				11								
Cheque operator	11				2		9				86	12	3						
Cooly	101				25	3	73												
6 COIR MATS FACTORY	83	35		7	44	9	72				109	14	2						
Clerk	12				7		5				6	6							
Carpenter	10				8		2				10								
Smith	3				3						3								
Time keeper	1						1				1								
Stocker	6	6			4		8				10	1	1						
Bundler	1						1				1								
Watchman	5	1			2		4				6								
Cooper	20				8	2	10				12	7	1						

TABLE XXII—(*cont.*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART IV—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation—(*cont.*)

Industry and Occupation	Number of Workmen: Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Males	Children Females	Caste or Race: Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	Born: In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces: Kutch	Kathiawar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Chasing or raising	1				4	2	4				10								
Filler		27		5	4	1	29				33								
Cutty	15	1		2	2	4	6				15								
Total	16						19				7	2							
Fitter	5						5				4	1							
Turner	3						3				3	3							
Total	153		9		53	1	67		1		117	23	2						
Moulder	1						1				1								
Fitter & moulder	2						2				2	1							
Fitter	5				2		3				3	3	1						
Carpenter	1				1						1								
Coppersmith	2		5		27	1	26				26	12							
Painter	2				2						2								
Polisher	25		1		9		23		1		21	4							
Turner	15				7		11				14	4							
Cutter	1				7		8				17								
Filing	4						4				4								
Labourer	2						2				2								
Workman	1				1						1								
Total	106	15			90		97				178	2							
Clerk	9				1		8				9								
Electric fitter	3				3						3								
Fitter	5				2		2				2								
Cleaner	22	10			30		18				42								
Coppersmith	10				9		1				9	1							
Reeler	6				2						6								
Moulder	7				2		5				7								
Maistry	6				1		5				1	5							

TABLE XXII —(*cont*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES

PART IV —Catse or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation —(*cont*)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	Number of Workmen: Adult		Number of Workmen: Children under 14		Caste or Race						Born		Born: In other Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In other Districts	Kutch	Kathiawar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tile making	28	3			18		13				31								
Stamping tiles	27				1		26				27								
Rolling roller	17				13		5				17								
Squizing the mud	10				1		6				10								
Kiln work	7				5		2				7								
10 TIN MAKING	133				53	1	79				121	7	5						
Engine driver	3				3						1	1	1						
Fitter	11				6		8				11	1	2						
Foreman	1						4				3		1						
Cleaner	1						1				1								
Sorang	1				1						2								
Carpenter	2				2		2				5								
Smith	5				3		1				1	1							
Painter	2				1		1				1								
Oilman	1				1						69	4	1						
Tinker	73				29	1	13				5								
Mason	6				1		5				2								
Cooper	2						2				16								
Machine man	16				6		10												
11, SAW MILL	93				37	2	54				92	1							
Manager	2				1		1				2								
Clerk	3				1		2				3								
Engine driver	15						15				15								
Fitter	6				1		5				6								
Foreman	6				1	1	4				6								
Carpenter	21				9		12				21								
Smith	7				5		2				7								
Sawer	21				14	1	9				24								
Saw sharpener	5				4		1				5								

TABLE XXII.—(*cont.*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART IV.—Caste, Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(*cont.*)

Description of Industry and Occupation	Number of workers: Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 14 Males	Children under 14 Females	Caste or Race: Hindus	Muhammadans	Christians	Jews	Zoroastrians	Others	Born: In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In the Provinces: Dutch	Malabar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Shifter ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. COTTON WEAVING	52	1	...	...	46	3	17	...	...	...	52	1	...	...	...	...		...	
Carpenter	2	...	...	...	2	...					2		...				...	...	...
Smith ...	1	...	...	...				...			1	1		...				...	
Mason ...	2	...	...	...	1		1		...	...	2	...					...		...
Tailor ...	1	...	...	...	...		1				1		...		...		...	...	
Blacker ...	2	...	...	...	2				...		2		...	...					
Rattan works	7	...			5	1	1		...		7						...		...
Weaving ...	47	1	...		40		74		...		46		...	...			...		
13. TANNERY ...	14	2	...		13	1	2		...		4	2	10	...	...				
Watchman ...	2	...	...		1	1			...		1	1	...	...			...	...	
Leather tanning ...	13	2	...	...	12		4		...		8	1	15	...					
14. CARPENTRY ...	47	...	...		18	...	29				42		4					...	...
Clerk ...	17	...	...		5	...	12		...	...	13		4	...			...	...	
Carpenter ...	11	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...			
Smith ...	6	...	...	...	6			...	...		6	...	...	...					...
Painter ...	1	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Cooly ...	13	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	12	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
15. MOTOR CAR REPAIRING ...	23	...	...	...	19	4	9	...			19	4	...	...			...		
Fitter ...	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...			8	...	...		...		...	...	...
Foreman ...	5	...	...	...	3	...	5	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...			...
Cooly ...	10	...	...	...	2	4	4	...			10		...	...		...		...	...
16. PADDY HUSKING.	8	...		...	2	1	5	...	...		8	2	...	...	...		...		
Cooly ...	8	...		...	2	1	5	...			5	3	...	...		...	...		

TABLE XXII.—(*cont*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

IMPERIAL SERIES

COCHIN STATE

PART IV —Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation —(*cont*)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	Number of Workmen				Caste or Race						Born								
	Adult		Children under 14										In other Provinces						
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	Kutch	Kathiawar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17 ARRACK DISTILLERY																			
Fitter	6				1		2				6								
Foreman	2				3						2								
	4				2		2				4								
18 LACE EMBROIDERY																			
Needle work		4					4				3	1							
Music		2					2				2								
Drawing		1					1				1	1							
		1					1												
19 COTTON WEAVING AND METAL WORKS																			
Carpenter	44		32		45	3	28				68	7	1						
Smith	8		8		10		6				16								
Sawer	10		3		10		3				13								
Mason	2				2						2								
Lacquer works	1		2		2	1	3				4	2							
Rattan works			9		5		4				9								
Weaving			9		1	2	3				9								
	20		1		12		9				15	5	1						
Grand Total	1,547	86	15	10	738	69	878		1	2	1,338	217	108	1	4	5	7	7	1

TABLE XXII—(*cont*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

(COCHIN STATE) (IMPERIAL SERIES)

PART V Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.

Industry (Part III Table)	Number of Unskilled Labourers employed				Caste or Race						Born							
	Adult		Children under 14								In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Hindus	Mussulmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others				England	Ireland	France	Australia	Tasmania
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1 Flour and rice mill	30	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	30			—	—	—	—	
2 Oil mill	71	42	—	—	95	3	31	—	—	—	95	23	—	—	—		—	—
3. Tree cutting, sawing, tree and preparing	0	—			95	5	37	—		—	49	21	—			—	—	—
4 Matches and fireworks	1 [illegible]	411	429	201	1,561	225	663	—		—	1,315	371	158	1	1	1	1	1
5. Blacksmiths and machinists (including Carpenters)	11	—	—	—	26	3	8	—		—	43	3	—	—		—	—	—
6. Oil [illegible] mill	677	222	9		481	93	126	—	—		877	105	26	—	—		—	—
7 Cotton ginning	93	73	21	10	93	6	104		—		123	74			—			—
8 Fish [illegible]	23	3	1	—	6	1	12	—	—		21	8	—		—		—	—
9. Printing and binding	19	—	—	—	17	2	30	—	—		40	9	1		—			—
10. Tile [illegible] brick etc	650	131	67	16	660	19	979	—	—		836	91	—	—	—		—	—
11 Tile makers	164	2	6	—	26	7	100	—	—		148	19	4		—		—	—
12 Rice mill	143	—	—	—	41	8	195		—		179	4			—			—
13. Cotton ginning	277	106	11		334	9	144	—	—		408	1		—	—		—	—
14. Ginger [illegible]	21	—	—		13	1	9		—	—	23		—	—	—		—	—
15. Carpentry	119	—	27	—	72		164	—	—	—	187	13		—	—		—	—
16. [illegible] repairing	1	—		—	1	—		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	—
17 Paddy husking	8	—	—	—	5		—	—	—	—	5			—	—		—	
18. Brick and tiles	28	8	—		30	—	30	—	—	—	30		1	—	—	—	—	—
19 Lace making	—	163	—	58	41	—	147	—	—	—	100	12	4	—	—		—	—
Total	4,670	1,177	481	282	3,944	343	2,313	—	—	—	4,715	659	221	1	1	1	1	1

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII —(*cont*)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART VII.—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

District	Cotton weaving establishments				Silk weaving establishments				Wool weaving establishments				Jute weaving establishment	
		No. of looms at work			No. of looms at work					No. of looms at work				
			Worked by hand				Worked by hand				Worked by hand			
	Number of establishments	Worked by power	With fly shuttle	Without fly shuttle	Number of establishments	Worked by power	With fly shuttle	Without fly shuttle	Number of establishments	Worked by power	With fly shuttle	Without fly shuttle	Number of establishments	Number of looms at work
1		6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cochin State	607	101	701	1 608	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...